



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/258
10 March 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you a briefing statement made by
Haile Weldensae, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea, on
9 March 1999 to the diplomatic community accredited to Eritrea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Briefing statement made on 9 March 1999 by the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Eritrea to the diplomatic community accredited to Eritrea

1. In an 8 p.m. broadcast on 8 March 1999, Radio Ethiopia reported that Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia had, in a meeting with African diplomats stationed in Addis Ababa, declared that Ethiopia viewed with great doubt the acceptance by Eritrea of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Framework Agreement. The four reasons given as a basis for this doubt were the following:

"(a) Official statements by Eritrean authorities have repeatedly stated that they are making preparations for a fresh invasion of Ethiopia.

"(b) The Eritrean Government has not announced the decision to accept the OAU Framework Agreement to the Eritrean people on radio.

"(c) Eritrean communications to various Governments and international organizations regarding its acceptance of the Framework Agreement were concluded in confusing phrases.

"(d) The activities of the Eritrean Defence Forces in the war fronts are a reflection of a country intent on war."

2. These ludicrous prevarications can only be attributed to the diplomacy of a Government whose duplicity has run out of steam. It is now common knowledge that Eritrea had warned the world community of Ethiopia's impending aggression between 15 January and 15 February 1999. It is also common knowledge that it was Ethiopia that invaded Eritrea, broke the air moratorium and refuses all calls for a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities by the international community. It has been - and continues to be - condemned for all these acts by the United Nations, the United States Government and other parties. In the event, it is hypocritical and mind-boggling newspeak to claim that "Eritrea is concerned with its defensive measures because it is intent on continuing the war."

3. I myself announced in an interview with Eritrean Television on 27 February 1999 that Eritrea has formally accepted the OAU Framework Agreement. This was repeated on Eritrean Radio the next morning in all Eritrean languages as well in Amharic, English and Oromoffia. The message was clear and understood by the Eritrean people - and almost certainly the majority of the Ethiopian people who listened to the broadcast. It must also be understood that it is none of Ethiopia's business how a sovereign State communicates with its people.

4. That notwithstanding, however, it is elementary that it is Eritrea's communications to the peacebrokers, including the current Chairman of OAU, the Secretary-General of OAU, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the United States, and the clarity of the message contained in the communications that are important for the initiation of peacemaking and the resolution of the conflict. All the parties have understood the message, congratulated Eritrea and requested Ethiopia to abide by its previous

commitment. The Ethiopian Government is being denounced by all concerned for not heeding advice.

5. The absurd claim that the Eritrean messages were not clear enough is repudiated by these denunciations of Ethiopia and the calls made to it by several parties that it should start to implement the Framework Agreement without delay. Needless to say, Eritrea's reiteration of its position and its creation of a committee to follow up implementation of the Framework Agreement to the OAU delegation that visited Asmara from 4 to 6 March 1999 should have cast away any doubt even with Ethiopian authorities.

6. It is clear that all this clumsy manoeuvring is only part of a thinly veiled policy to renege on its oft-repeated "unconditional commitment" to the OAU Framework Agreement, and to continue its aggression with a view to achieving its ulterior motives beyond the border dispute.

7. It is for this reason that the Prime Minister of Ethiopia had to tell an outright lie to the diplomats. His claim that the OAU High-level Delegation had informed him that the withdrawal of Eritrean troops would include areas other than Badme and its environs is belied by the record. The Framework Agreement provides for withdrawal as follows:

"In order to create conditions conducive to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict through the delimitation and demarcation of the border, the armed forces presently in Badme Town and its environs, should be redeployed to the positions they held before 6 May 1998 as a mark of goodwill and consideration for our continental Organization, it being understood that this redeployment will not prejudice the final status of the area concerned, which will be determined at the end of the delimitation and demarcation of the border and, if need be, through an appropriate mechanism of arbitration."

8. Environs was defined as "the area surrounding Badme Town". The OAU clarification on redeployment and demilitarization given to the Government of Eritrea further reads: "the redeployment is of Eritrean troops from Badme Town and its environs (defined as the areas surrounding the town). This should be immediately followed by the demilitarization of the entire border, through the redeployment of the forces of both parties along the entire border, to positions to be determined subsequently, as part of the implementation process of the Framework Agreement".

9. The Ethiopian Prime Minister vainly attempts to inject new elements consisting of Ethiopia's wild allegations into the Framework Agreement. These include acceptance of responsibility by the Eritrean Government for the alleged destruction of Badme, the cost of demining the area around Badme and the loss of life and destruction of property caused by the war. He seems to forget that it was his Government that has been, for the best part of nine months, beating war drums and threatening the destruction of Eritrea; had amassed an army which included more than 200 foreign mercenaries, 13-year-old boy soldiers and press-ganged youth (including some from neighbouring countries) in preparation for an aggression; and actually committed aggression along three fronts since 6 February 1999.

10. It has now become evident that the conflict has ceased to be a border dispute. It is now an attempt to subvert a sovereign Government in contravention of international law. It is because the United Nations Security Council seems to be an obstacle to the achievement of these objectives that it has now become the latest victim of Ethiopia's hate campaign.

11. Having refused to implement the Framework Agreement, the Ethiopian Government is now feverishly finalizing preparations for a renewed offensive which may take place at any time. In spite of this, the Eritrean Government reiterates its continued commitment to ceasefire and cessation of hostilities as well as the implementation of the Framework Agreement.

12. I seize this opportunity to request your excellencies to inform your respective Governments and organizations of the impending offensive and to extend our request for its denunciation.



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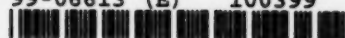
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea today, 10 March 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Statement issued on 10 March 1999 by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

The Ethiopian Government is, under the pretext that it has grave doubts about the Government of Eritrea's acceptance of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Framework Agreement, feverishly preparing for a new aggression against Eritrea. This is contrary to the provisions of the Framework Agreement and the relevant Security Council resolutions endorsing the Framework Agreement and is meant to achieve other political and military objectives. It is therefore manifestly clear now that the Ethiopian Government is violating the provisions of the Framework Agreement and creating obstacles to the peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Eritrean Government therefore wishes to clarify, without leaving any room for doubt, its position on the basic contents of the Framework Agreement, if only because Ethiopia is, by its prevarications and allegations, sowing confusion on the matter.

1. Eritrea has always been committed, and remains unequivocally committed, to ceasefire and immediate cessation of hostilities. Ethiopia has been consistent in its rejection of both a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities.
2. Eritrean troops have, since 27 February 1999, been redeployed from Badme and its environs which are currently occupied by Ethiopia.
3. Eritrea is ready to implement redeployment in "all other contested areas along the common border within the framework of demilitarization of the entire common border" and accepts the supervision of the demilitarization process by a group of military observers as provided for in article 5 (a) and (b) of the Framework Agreement.

The fact that the Eritrean government has created a follow-up committee to determine the modalities for the implementation of the Framework Agreement is a mark of the sincerity of its commitments. The Follow-up Committee awaits the call of the OAU High-level Delegation to begin its work as provided for in article 9 (a) and (b) of the Framework Agreement.



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LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, issued on 10 March 1999, entitled "Ethiopia was, is and will always be loyal to the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Duri MOHAMMED
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Statement issued on 10 March 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia entitled "Ethiopia was, is and will always be loyal to the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement"

Consistency and being true to principles and absolute commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict have been the hallmark of Ethiopia's position since the Eritrean aggression on our country in May 1998.

Since the Organization of African Unity (OAU) facilitation commenced in June 1998, and the setting up of the High-level Delegation, Ethiopia has dealt with OAU in a forthright manner and with all due respect accorded to the Organization, to the High-level Delegation and to its individual members.

When the High-level Delegation finally put on the table its peace proposal, Ethiopia, through its Prime Minister, immediately accepted the Framework Agreement ad referendum after the clarifications it requested were given to its satisfaction at the summit in Ouagadougou. Its formal acceptance of the Framework was communicated subsequently through a message by Prime Minister Meles dated 12 November 1998, addressed to the current Chairman with copies to the other heads of State of the Delegation and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

In the communication of 12 November 1998 referred to above, Prime Minister Meles said, inter alia, reiterating the clarification given to him at the Ouagadougou summit, "It is ... to be noted that the High-level Delegation underscored in its clarification that, with regard to article 3, the Eritrean forces are to withdraw from all Ethiopian border territories that they have occupied since 6 May 1998."

Accordingly, as underlined in no uncertain terms by its Prime Minister, the demand that Eritrea must withdraw from all occupied Ethiopian territories for peace to be achieved between Ethiopia and Eritrea has been a firm Ethiopian position and a fundamental and irreducible minimum condition and not, as alleged by Eritrea, a new element injected by Ethiopia at the eleventh hour. It would have been unthinkable for Ethiopia to do otherwise, because that would have amounted to rewarding aggression; and not rewarding aggression has from the outset been the mainstay of the Ethiopian position on countering the madness in Eritrea. Fortunately, this has also been the conviction of the High-level Delegation. In this regard, it must sound rather strange to expect Ethiopia to change its position now, after Badme, and what the battle of Badme symbolizes cannot be lost on Eritrea. Forceful occupation is forceful occupation. It would be absurd - although anything can be expected from Asmara - and makes no sense logically and in terms of international law for an aggressor to be asked to withdraw only from a portion of part of a sovereign State it had seized by force. In any case, all this is partly a moot question because Eritrea did not withdraw from the Badme region in compliance with the OAU peace plan, but under duress when its army was routed in humiliation.

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Ethiopia accepted the Framework Agreement not because all its elements were to its liking, but because it was a comprehensive package which, as the Security Council affirmed later, was "fair and balanced" and because it did not reward aggression and it did not ask for the humiliation of Ethiopia as Eritrea had wanted.

Ethiopia's acceptance of the Framework Agreement was thus not tactical, but principled. Ethiopia embraced the Framework, not because the imperative of tactical manoeuvre dictated acceptance by Ethiopia, but because Ethiopia's commitment to peace made it an imperative necessity. All the more so because the Framework, to reiterate, did not reward aggression. The Framework Agreement which some later wanted to tinker with, as the Security Council tried to do at its informal meeting of 10 February 1999, is the expression of OAU's commitment to principles of international law and to its resolute objection to and abhorrence of the philosophy that might is right.

Since the Eritrean debacle in Badme region, which was liberated by Ethiopia with great sacrifice, Eritrea has suddenly become ostensibly a new convert in embracing the Framework Agreement. Within less than 24 hours after its occupation forces were routed from Badme, Eritrea informed the Security Council on 27 February 1999 through a convoluted letter from its President, which is full of loopholes and resembling a war communiqué, about its acceptance of the peace plan. No sooner had the letter written by its President containing this message, in which Eritrea's acceptance of the peace plan was thrown in as an afterthought, reached the Security Council than an emergency meeting of the Council was convened on a weekend to celebrate this "historic acceptance" of the peace plan by Eritrea.

What was of immense surprise to Ethiopia was not Eritrea's acceptance - which as subsequent events have shown was tactical and insincere - but the eagerness and enthusiasm demonstrated by some members of the Security Council to give legitimacy to Eritrea's attempt to use the Framework Agreement as a smokescreen for buying time.

There is now absolutely no doubt that what Eritrea wanted to do by accepting the OAU plan at the eleventh hour was to gain respite for further military preparation. This has been made clear by its various officials, including by its Foreign Minister, as well as by developments on the ground. The speeded-up tempo with which fortifications are being built and reinforced in still occupied Ethiopian territories and the rounding up of new recruits for yet another battle are all indications that contradict Eritrea's professed intentions. Moreover, the Eritrean authorities are yet to inform their citizens formally of their acceptance of the Framework Agreement. What the Eritrean people are told officially is about a so-called voluntary tactical withdrawal in preparation for another offensive.

In the meantime, Eritrea in its public relations exercise has become more Catholic than the Bishop about its commitment to the OAU peace plan - a plan which it had scoffed at as late as six days prior to the battle of Badme, telling the European Union Troika that it was an unsatisfactory formula prepared by a fickle Organization. The conversion, if it was genuine, would still be

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good enough, regardless of the Eritrean attitude towards OAU. But the conversion is fake.

Under these circumstances, it will be folly for Ethiopia to allow Eritrea to gain time for yet another aggression. The yardstick for Eritrea's genuine acceptance of the Framework Agreement is its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the remaining occupied Ethiopian territory and the return of the status quo ante in full, in line with the letter and spirit of the OAU peace plan.

Furthermore, in the light of the huge loss of lives, the humanitarian crisis and the destruction of property caused by the Eritrean aggression, Ethiopia will insist, as it already has done in a letter from its Prime Minister to the President of the Security Council on 8 March 1999, that Eritrea bear full responsibility for all these damages. This is the road to peace and to the successful implementation of the Framework Agreement.

Ethiopia pays homage to OAU for having stood up for principles at a time when so few were seen practising what they preach and at a time when those entrusted with the responsibility for international peace and security have been so eager to reward aggression. Eritrea still counts, even after Badme, that its aggression may be rewarded. If Ethiopia had not allowed this prior to Badme, it would be madness to expect that it would do this after Badme and after so many patriots died liberating part of their land from the aggressors.



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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

Identical letters dated 10 March 1999 from the Permanent
Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of
the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a text entitled "Declaration of the Islamic State of Afghanistan", dated 5 March 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Declaration of the Islamic State of Afghanistan

In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

The Islamic State of Afghanistan,

Having considered, during a joint high-level special meeting with commanders, dignitaries and elders from across the country, the current situation in Afghanistan,

Intending, to establish a consultative council and a joint decision-making body to be called the Leadership Council of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, a body which shall be presided over by the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and which shall study and decide, as the highest decision-making authority and the central body of State policy initiation, implementation and coordination, on matters related to State affairs, embodying, to the extent possible, Jihadi and national figures and technocrats,

1. Expresses its determination to take appropriate measures aimed at resolving the present conflict, in conformity with the prevailing facts and realities in the country;
2. Decides to appropriately restructure the executive and judicial branches of the State within the parameters of the organization of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, and to establish the legislative branch by duly considering the participation of the representatives of fraternal ethnic groups of the nation, scholars, national and prominent figures;
3. Calls for the creation of a vast political front comprised of devout and patriotic popular figures and political and cultural forums, based upon the principle of grass-roots national participation; the front will deploy collective efforts for resolution of the conflict through convening an all-encompassing national gathering on a political front, and by extending mutual support and cooperation with a view to preserving and consolidating the national unity and the Islamic identity of Afghanistan;
4. Recognizes the fact that the will of the people constitutes the basis of legitimacy and political authority, and bearing such conviction, respects and supports any endeavours promoted by the representatives of people aimed at ending the conflict, restoring peace, and safeguarding the national unity, sovereignty and political independence of Afghanistan;
5. Deplores the protracted conflict in the country imposed and fuelled by foreign conspiracies, expresses its disbelief in a military solution of the conflict, reiterates its conviction in the promoting of genuine and sincere intra-Afghan dialogue as the only way out of the turmoil, and calls upon the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and peace-loving countries to lend the Afghans every support;

6. Decides to strive for attaining and salvaging the ideals of the Afghan people, and to resolutely defend the national unity, political independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic State of Afghanistan should the Taliban and their foreign sponsors continue to reject a peaceful solution to the conflict in Afghanistan;
7. Condemns, strongly, Pakistani interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and reiterates calls on the Pakistani leadership to stop supporting the Taliban group and to sincerely cooperate for a peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict by adopting a realistic approach, in order to avoid exacerbation of the situation in the region with serious implications for that country;
8. Reaffirms its total respect for human rights, women's human rights, combating illicit drugs and fighting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
9. Condemns, vigorously, Taliban actions in support of terrorism, the cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotics, the deprivation of people from education, and causing impoverishment of the population, and reiterates that their actions are contrary to the tenets and injunctions of Islam;
10. Condemns, vehemently, mass killings by the Taliban, particularly their cruel massacre of civilian populations in Mazâr-i-Sharif, Bamyân and other Northwestern provinces, and the slaying of Iranian diplomats and United Nations personnel, and requests a prompt international investigation into these incidents and the punishment of those responsible;
11. Regrets the occurrences of earthquakes in different parts of Afghanistan, inflicting heavy loss of lives and material devastation, extends its deep sympathies to the victims of these sad events, and announces its readiness to assist the victims and send supplies to their areas upon the lifting of obstacles by the Taliban;
12. Decides on the dispatch to friendly countries of delegations to explain the position of the Islamic State of Afghanistan toward ways of ending the conflict, restoration of peace and security in Afghanistan, and to procure cooperation of those countries;
13. Extends its gratitude to friendly and Islamic countries for hosting Afghan refugees, and kindly requests their continued humanitarian facilities under provisions of relevant international norms until conditions in Afghanistan permit repatriation of these Afghans.

Kapissâ, Afghanistan
5 March 1999



Security Council

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11 March 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 and 1220 (1999) of 12 January 1999 and the statement of its President of 7 January 1999 (S/1999/PRST/1),

Expressing its continued concern over the fragile situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the fifth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) of 4 March 1999 (S/1999/237) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 June 1999;
2. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to re-establish UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel as referred to in paragraphs 46 and 54 of his report, and to re-deploy the necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to strict attention to the security situation there;
3. Condemns the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels on the civilian population of Sierra Leone, including in particular those committed against women and children, deplores all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law which have occurred in Sierra Leone during the recent escalation of violence as referred to in paragraphs 21 to 28 of the report of the Secretary-General, including the recruitment of children as soldiers, and urges the appropriate authorities to investigate all allegations of such violations with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice;
4. Calls upon all parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone fully to respect human rights and international humanitarian law and the neutrality and



impartiality of humanitarian workers, and to ensure full and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to affected populations;

5. Expresses its grave concern at continued reports that support is being afforded to the rebels in Sierra Leone, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, in particular from the territory of Liberia;

6. Acknowledges the letter of the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General of 23 February 1999 (S/1999/213) and the statement by the Government of Liberia of 19 February 1999 (S/1999/193) on the action it is taking to curtail the involvement of Liberian nationals in the fighting in Sierra Leone, including measures to encourage the return of Liberian fighters and directives to the Liberian national security agencies to ensure that no cross-border movement of arms takes place and that there be no transshipment of arms and ammunition through Liberian territory, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider, in coordination with the countries of the Mano River Union and other member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the practicability and effectiveness of the deployment of United Nations monitors along with forces of the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS (ECOMOG) at the Liberia/Sierra Leone border;

7. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel imposed by its resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998;

8. Expresses its intention to keep the issue of external support to the rebels in Sierra Leone under close review, and to consider further steps to address this in the light of developments on the ground;

9. Expresses its support for all efforts, in particular by ECOWAS States, aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability to Sierra Leone, encourages the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Sierra Leone, to facilitate dialogue to these ends, welcomes the statement of the President of Sierra Leone of 7 February 1999 (S/1999/138, annex) expressing his Government's readiness to continue their efforts for dialogue with the rebels, and calls upon all parties involved, especially the rebels, to participate seriously in these efforts;

10. Commends the efforts of ECOMOG towards the restoration of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, and calls upon all Member States to provide ECOMOG with financial and logistical support and to consider the provision of prompt bilateral assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone in the creation of a new Sierra Leonean army to defend the country;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and in this regard to submit an additional report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and the implementation of its mandate by 5 June 1999;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



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LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement on Brčko issued
on 5 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its
annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dieter KASTRUP
Permanent Representative of Germany
to the United Nations



Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Brčko issued on 5 March 1999 by
the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the fact that a decision has been reached by the Arbitral Tribunal on the ward for the Brčko area.

Under the existing international supervisory regime significant achievements were made. Families of refugees and displaced persons have returned in the hundreds. A multi-ethnic administration, judiciary and police were created. A stable framework is also indispensable for potential investors. Their commitment is urgently required for the economic revitalization of the area.

The European Union reminds the parties to the arbitration - the Federation and the Republika Srpska - that, in accordance with provisions of the Dayton Peace Accords, the Arbitrator's decision shall be final and binding, and the parties shall implement it without delay. Bosnia and Herzegovina's State and Entity leaders reaffirmed at the December 1998 Peace Implementation Conference in Madrid their commitment to respect and implement any further decision by the Arbitrator in 1999.

The European Union calls on the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in neighbouring countries to live up to their commitment and to seize the opportunity to build a self-sustaining peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the benefit of all citizens.



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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 15 and 28 February 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft
and damage caused, 15-28 February 1999

1. In the northern region 126 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Baibo and Sinjar.
2. In the southern region 507 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Karbala', Amarah, Kut, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Rifa'i, Mu'aniyah, Umm Qasr, Safwan, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Hawr al-Hammar, Madinah, Ansab, Nukhayb, Afak, Suq al-Shuyukh, Chabaish, Najaf South, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Shatrah, Shu'aybah, Faw, Maymunah, Badrah, Darraji, Dirhamiyah, Hillah, Suwayrah, Aziziyah and Jabal Sanam.
3. At 0930, 0950, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1145 and 1150 hours on 15 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Umm Qasr and Faw areas.
4. At 1001, 1055, 1108, 1308 and 1316 hours on 16 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Basrah and Umm Qasr areas.
5. At 1010, 1045, 1100 and 1110 hours on 19 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Umm Qasr and Faw areas.
6. At 1045 hours on 19 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and fired two projectiles at a civilian locality. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
7. At 1000 hours on 19 February 1999 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s and were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. These formations carried out 37 sorties from Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti airspace, and they overflew areas in the governorates of Basrah, Dhi Qar and Muthanna. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.
8. At 1102 hours on 19 February 1999 11 aggressor formations coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. These formations included F-14s and F-15s as well as British Tornados and were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft. They carried out 22 sorties in the Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa areas and fired two missiles at a civilian locality in the Mosul district. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off and forced them to return to their bases in Turkey.

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9. At 1025 hours on 21 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in Muthanna Governorate in the southern region. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

10. At 1642 hours on 21 February 1999 aggressor aircraft bombarded a civilian locality in the Nasiriyah area, firing eight projectiles. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

11. At 0945 hours on 21 February 1999 15 United States and British formations coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F/A-18s and were supported by two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C, from inside Saudi airspace. These formations carried out 24 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 18 from Saudi airspace, and they overflew areas in Basrah, Maysan, Muthanna and Dhi Qar governorates. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1110 hours, drove them off. At 1605 hours on the same day another five formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s and F-16s and were supported by two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C, from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 16 sorties from Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti airspace. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1715 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1140 hours on 22 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the Samawah, Nasiriyah and Basrah areas of the southern region and bombarded a number of localities in the Darraji and Dirhamiyah area. At 1740 hours the aggressor aircraft fired three projectiles at a civilian locality in Ghammas, and a number of residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

13. At 1036 hours on 22 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and fired 25 projectiles at a number of civilian localities in the Mosul area. A number of residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

14. At 1035 hours on 22 February 1999 10 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F/A-18s and were supported by two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C. They carried out 12 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 20 from Saudi airspace, and they overflew areas in Dhi Qar, Basrah, Maysan and Muthanna governorates. They bombarded a number of civilian installations in the southern region, and several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off. At 1203 hours the aircraft returned to the bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from which they had taken off. At 1635 hours on the same day 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F/A-18s. They carried out 16 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and eight from Saudi airspace, were supported by

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two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C, and overflow areas in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Muthanna governorates. These formations bombarded a number of civilian localities, and several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1800 hours, drove them off.

15. At 1036 hours on 22 February 1999 10 formations of United States and British aircraft (F-14s, F-15s and F-16s), coming from Turkish territory, penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft, overflow areas in Ninawa and Dohuk governorates and carried out 20 sorties. They bombarded a number of civilian localities, and several residents were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

16. At 1230 hours on 23 February 1999 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace, and they included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s as well as British Tornados. They overflow areas in Ninawa, Dohuk and Irbil governorates and bombarded a number of civilian localities in Ninawa Governorate. Several residents were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1540 hours, drove them off.

17. At 1210 hours on 23 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and fired two missiles at a civilian locality in the Mosul area. At 1330 hours on the same day aggressor aircraft fired five projectiles at civilian localities in the Mosul area, and several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

18. At 1215 hours on 24 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in Dhi Qar Governorate in the southern region and fired three projectiles at a civilian locality in the Nasiriyah area. Several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment.

19. At 1840 hours on 24 February 1999 United States and British aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the Iskandariyah area and dropped cluster bombs on civilian localities. Several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

20. At 1815 hours on 24 February 1999 22 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait penetrated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s and were supported by two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C, from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace. They carried out sorties in the Baghdad area, 12 from Kuwaiti airspace and 36 from Saudi airspace. They bombarded a civilian locality, and several residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1920 hours, drove them off.

21. At 0815 hours on 27 February 1999 11 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's

airspace. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F/A-18s, and they were supported by two early-warning aircraft, one AWACS and one E-2C, from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 24 sorties from Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti airspace and bombarded civilian installations in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan, Najaf and Muthanna governorates. Twenty-three civilian residents were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0938 hours, drove them off.

22. At 1445 hours on 28 February 1999, repeater station 6 (RS-6), a key link in the system that controls the operation of the Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline located 40 kilometres south-west of Mosul in an area where there are no other installations for several kilometres round about, came under direct and savage attack by United States aircraft coming from Turkey. There was large-scale damage to station installations, one of the station operators was killed and three were injured, and the flow of crude oil through the Iraq-Turkey pipeline was halted.

23. At 1300 hours on 28 February 1999 11 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace. These formations included F-14s and F-15s, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft inside Turkish airspace. They carried out 21 sorties, overflew areas in Ninawa, Dohuk and Irbil governorates and bombarded a number of farming villages in Ninawa Governorate. A number of innocent citizens were killed in the bombardment, including a three-year-old infant, Muhsin Dhiyab Ibrahim, in the Rabi'ah area and a herdsman from Tayniyah village in Ninawa Governorate, and several residents were injured. The aggressor aircraft also bombarded a number of civilian installations and farming villages in Ninawa Governorate. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1642 hours, drove them off.



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LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, as an annex to this letter, a compilation of previously unreported violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries in 1997.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi DANESH-YAZDI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

1. On 29 May 1997, at 0700 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed excavating around the Chirzar sentry post at the GCs of 38S NCS 4500098000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 51.
2. On 29 May 1997, at 1020 hours, three Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling over the Bassra's Petro-Chemical installations and the city of Abolkhassib.
3. On 29 May 1997, two Iraqi loaders were observed excavating at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Maamir river and south of Osman river, opposite Seid Yossof river and Seid Shahab river of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. On 30 May 1997, two Iraqi loaders and seven trucks were observed excavating at the GCS of 39R TP 3600059000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML, opposite Abadan Tolomba-Khana.
5. On 30 May 1997, at 0820 hours, the Iraqi troops deployed one container around the Iraqi Mondaria sentry post at the GCs of 38S ND 4200004000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2, opposite the town of Koshta of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
6. On 31 May 1997, about forty Iraqi personnel aboard twelve passenger vehicles were observed visiting the area at the GCs of 38S ND 5400024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, south of the Piroz-Khan of Iraq.
7. On 2 June 1997, at 0900 hours, one Iraqi tug boat anchored on the Iraqi side of the Arvand river. At 0030 hours on the same day one Iraqi boat, with five individuals aboard, approached it and both left the area together.
8. On 2 June 1997, at 1030 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted a number of Iraqi armed smugglers at the GCs of 38S ND 5500023000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, south of the Iraqi Meri-Tiarogh sentry post. As a result of clash which followed in the Iranian territory, one of the smugglers by the name of Adel Mohammad from Kallar of Iraq was wounded and two Klashnikov assault rifles were seized.
9. On 3 June 1997, at 2100 hours, the Iranian border guards clashed with a number of Iraqi armed smugglers and bandits at the GCs of 38S ND 6500029000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, west of Boshkan and border pillar 60/6. As a result of the clash which lasted for thirty minutes, one of the bandits was killed and one Klashnikov assault rifle and few binoculars were seized from them.
10. On 4 June 1997, at 0930 hours, three Iraqi tanks were observed moving around the GCs of 38S NC 3400096000 on the map of Khosravi, west of Abdollah village.

11. On 5 June 1997, at 0230 hours, the Iranian border guards clashed with a number of Iraqi bandits in the Iranian territory, at the GCs of 38S ND 6900028000 on the map of Ghalama, north of Dar-Khan hill. As a result, one Klashnikov assault rifle was seized from them.
12. On 5 June 1997, at 1500 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed digging canal on the other side of the Arvand river.
13. On 6 June 1997, an Iraqi mechanical shovel and three trucks were observed operating on the main road linking Bassra to Faw.
14. On 8 June 1997, at 1115 hours, four Iraqi vehicles, carrying fourteen individuals, left the point at the GCs of 38S ND 6200024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, south of Majid-Agha, in the NML, and arrived at the GCs of ND 5400025000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, north of the Piroz-Khan, in the NML, and returned to its point of departure at 1330 hours on the same day.
15. On 8 June 1997, one Iraqi loader and one mechanical shovel were observed operating opposite the Abadan border area. Moreover, engineering activities and road building of the Iraqi forces have increased in the area opposite Alishir river.
16. On 8 June 1997, one Iraqi loader and one truck were observed operating in the boarder area opposite Saeedia (Hoor Al-Hovaiza) and one loader in the border area opposite Khosro-Abad.
17. On 10 June 1997, at 0800 hours, several shots were heard from reed-beds at the GCs of 38S QA 7300001000 on the map of Saeedia, west of Mokria village of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Subsequently, two infiltrating boats, carrying several individuals, fled away from the area.
18. On 10 June 1997, at 0800 hours, twelve Iraqi personnel were observed taking training courses at the Iraqi Al-Meghdad sentry post located at the GCs of 38S ND 410001000 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of border pillars 53 and south of the Iraqi village of Sabaz.
19. On 10 June 1997, at 1300 hours, six Iraqi divers aboard two boats were observed measuring depth of water at the GCs of 39R TP 4000056000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML.
20. On 10 June 1997, three Iraqi loaders, two mechanical shovels and five trucks were observed operating in the border area opposite Khosro-Abad. In this connection, one ambulance and one mini-bus visited them once every day.
21. On 11 June 1997, at 2100 hours, two green illuminating shots were fired by a number of Iraqi personnel in the area opposite Khosravi.
22. On 13 June 1997, at 1700 hours, three Iraqi trucks and one roller belonging to the Iraqi personnel were observed operating in the area opposite Saeedia.

23. On 13 June 1997, at 2010 hours, two anti-revolutionary elements aboard one boat were observed being engaged in information gathering activities in the common border river between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, at distance of thirty meters away from the Khein sentry post located at the GCs of 39R TP 2280072600 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, border pillar. They paid no attention to the several shots fired in the air by the Iranian border guards, but the Iraqi troops, based at the adjacent sentry post, threatened the Iranian personnel and fired at them using Grinof rifles. Persons aboard the said boat left the area at 2045.
24. On 14 June 1997, at 0930 hours, the Iraqi troops constructed strongholds and embankments in the border strip, north of their guard booth, opposite Shalamcha district.
25. On 15 June 1997, at 0545 hours, four to five Iraqi boats, each carrying two to three individuals, were deployed in the Arvand river, opposite the Zeinab-Charami coastal border post. They left the area on the same day at 0845 hours.
26. On 15 June 1997, at 0930 to 1145 hours, three Iraqi mechanical shovels, two graders and two trucks were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Maamir river and south of Osman river, opposite Seid Yossof river and Seid Shahab river of Iran and at the GCs of 39R TP 6300059000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML.
27. On 15 June 1997, at 1018 hours, eight vehicles equipped with Dush-K machine-guns belonging to the Iraqi Kurds were observed moving in the border area opposite Ghasr-e-Shirin.
28. On 15 June 1997, at 2340 hours, two mortar and one illuminating shots fired by the Iraqi troops were heard from the area opposite Hoor Al-Hoveiza.
29. On 17 June 1997, five Iraqi boats, each carrying three individuals, were observed patrolling on the margin of reed-beds, in the Arvan river, opposite the Zeinab-Charami sentry post, on the other side of the border.
30. On 18 June 1997, at 0300 hours, the Iranian border guards, based at Dehloran around well no. 5 clashed with an anti-revolutionary four-persons team which lasted until 0330 hours on the same day. As a result, one anti-revolutionary element by the name of Abu-alghassem Rezaee, 30, son of Ali, from Yazd, was arrested.
31. On 18 June 1997, at 0430 hours, the Iranian border guards clashed with a number of anti-revolutionary elements in an area seven km to the south-west of Abofelo sentry post. As a result, one soldier was martyred, one wounded and one anti-revolutionary element was arrested.
32. From 19 to 20 June 1997, four to five Iraqi boats, each carrying a number of individuals probably belonging to the Iraqi Intelligence Agency, were observed patrolling in the Arvand

river, opposite the Zeinab-Charami sentry post. They left the area at dawn.

33. On 20 June 1997, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed digging a canal in the Iraqi territory opposite the Minoo sentry post.
34. On 22 June 1997, at 0930 hours, a number of Iraqi personnel, based at Al-Meghdad sentry post, were observed being engaged in post-protection exercise.
35. On 22 June 1997, at 2030 hours, twelve equipped Iraqi personnel got off a mini-bus at the GCs of 38S ND 6700024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 60/2 and 60/3.
36. On 23 June 1997, two Iraqi vehicles were observed moving from GCs of 38S ND 3500003000 on the map of Khosravi, around the Khaneghein silo, to the GCs of 38S ND 3800010000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, west of border pillars 55 and 55/1.
37. On 23 June 1997, Iraqi personnel were observed installing a radar device on height number 254 at the GCs of 38S NC 3810098000 on the map of Khosravi, north of Halvan.
38. On 24 June 1997, six Iraqi mechanical shovels and loaders were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 369000591000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML, and at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Maamir river and south of Osman river, opposite Seid Yossof river and Seid Shahab river of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
39. On 24 June 1997, at 1715 hours, personnel of the eighty-one division intercepted five armed bandits at the GCs of 38S ND 6700028000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, south of border pillar 60/5. As a result, they fled back into Iraqi territory.
40. On 24 June 1997 at 1720 hours, the Iranian border guards clashed with seven armed bandits who infiltrated across the border into the Iranian territory at the GCs of 38S ND 6800025000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, east of border pillar 60/3. As a result of the clash, one of the intruders was killed, another one arrested and two Klashnikov assault rifles, one binocular and one grenade were seized from them.
41. On 24 June 1997, at 2100 hours, one Iraqi boat, carrying two individuals, were observed patrolling around Hoor Al-Hoveiza.
42. On 25 June 1997, at 1900 hours, four Iraqi vehicles, carrying thirty individuals, were observed moving at the GCs of 38S ND 2700064000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, west of border pillar 60/2.
43. On 25 June 1997, one hundred and five Iraqi boats, carrying three hundred fifteen individuals, were observed patrolling along Arvand river.

44. On 3 July 1997, at 1225 hours, one vehicle, carrying five individuals, left the point at the GCs of PB 0110071200 on the map of Mehran, north of the Bohram-Abad sentry post of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Varmehr of Iraq, and entered the point at the GCs of PB 0960071700 on the map of Mehran, in the NML, north of the Gavi river, south of border pillar 33. It returned to the point of departure at 1241 hours on the same day.
45. On 4 July 1997, six Iraqi personnel were observed being engaged in position-occupation exercise, in the NML, opposite the Zobeida and Sharahani areas.
46. On 5 July 1997, twenty-eight Iraqi vessels and two tankers, having on board one hundred and thirty individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
47. On 7 July 1997, twenty-nine Iraqi motor boats, each having on board three to four individuals, eight hundred altogether, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
48. On 9 July 1997, at 1910 hours, a number of Iraqi smugglers aboard five vehicles, intending to infiltrate into Iranian territory at the GCs of 38S ND 65800237000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, west of height number 525 and border pillar 60/1 and north-east of the Darkhoo sentry post and north of Baba-Hadi of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were intercepted by the Iranian border guards and subsequently fled back into the Iraqi territory.
49. On 11 July 1997, sixty Iraqi vessels, having on board one hundred and forty individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
50. On 12 July 1997, at 0300 hours, the Iranian border guards, based south of the Shaheed Sepehri sentry post, intercepted a number of Iraqi smugglers aboard five vehicles who intended to infiltrate into the Islamic Republic of Iran at Shaheed Bakeri fortification. As a result of the clash which was followed, one Iraqi smuggler was killed and the rest fled back into Iraq. Two cartridges and four hundred live munitions were discovered and seized from the smugglers.
51. On 12 July 1997, between 1050 to 1730 hours, a loud explosion was heard at the GCs of 39R TP 53000260000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Maamir river and south of Osman river, opposite Seid Yossof river and Seid Shahab river of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
52. On 12 July 1997, forty eight Iraqi vessels, having on board about ninety individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
53. On 14 July 1997, one Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating opposite the Kosro-Abad border area. Moreover, engineering activities by the Iraqi military personnel continued on the Om Al-Rassas road.
54. On 14 July 1997, sixty five Iraqi motor boats and two Iraqi launches, having on board about two hundred thirty individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.

55. On 15 July 1997, at 0700 hours, four heavy vehicles operated by Iraqi forces, carrying unknown cargo, were observed moving in the Majid Ghadir-Agha town at the GCs of the 38S ND 6200024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML.
56. On 16 July 1997, at 2000 hours, four Iraqi civilians (apparently Iranian anti-revolutionary elements) visited Fakkeh sentry post at the GCs of 38S QA 4900048000 on the map of Yabiss, south-west of border pillar 21/22. After ten minutes, thirty Iraqi personnel left the said post.
57. On 17 July 1997, from 0830 to 1100 hours, one Iraqi mechanical shovels, one loader and three trucks were observed operating in the area opposite Khosro-Abad.
58. On 17 July 1997, ninety six Iraqi boats, two Iraqi launches and one tugboat, having on board about three hundred and thirty five individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
59. On 18 July 1997, at 0900 hours, a mechanical shovel belonging to the Iraqi military personnel was observed operating in the border area opposite Abadan.
60. On 18 July 1997, at 0930 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2700069000 on the map of Khorram-Shahr, in the NML, opposite Karoon river and Arvand river intersection, east of Koot-Zein of Iraq and another mechanical shovel operating at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Maamir river and south of Osman river.
61. On 18 July 1997, eighty two Iraqi motor boats, having on board about one hundred and thirty five individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
62. On 19 July 1997, at 1400 hours, four Iraqi vehicles were observed moving at the GCs of 38R QV 5530035200 on the map of west Jofeir 2, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14/A1 and 14/A2.
63. On 19 July 1997, at 2300 hours, the Iranian border guards, based at Ghala-Sefid border district, Ghasr-e-Shirin area, clashed with a number of Iraqi smugglers. As a result of the clash which continued until 0300 hours of the following day, one of the smugglers was arrested.
64. On 19 July 1997, eighty Iraqi motor boats, carrying one hundred thirty-five individuals, were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
65. On 20 July 1997, at 0750 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with five occupants moved from the GCs of 38S NC 4110065800 on the map of Naft-Shahr, north of the Iraqi water oil sentry post in the Naft-Khaneh area and arrived at the GCs of 38S NC 65400408000 on the map of Naft-Shahr, north of the airport. It returned to its point of departure after having dropped those aboard.

66. On 20 July 1997, at 0850 and 1010 hours, a number of Iraqi loaders and trucks and one mechanical shovel were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 36900059000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML, and at the GCs of 39R TP 5220029300 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Al-Khashi river.
67. On 20 July 1997, at 0900 hours, three white Iraqi vehicles moved through Naft-Khana road reaching the six-arch bridge at the GCs of 38S NC 4320051200 on the map of south Naft-Shahr south of border pillar 44/12. Two of the vehicles subsequently proceeded to the procurement sentry post at the GCs of 38S NC 4290052700 on the map of south Naft-Shahr, south of border pillar 44/12, and the third one was observed moving toward the Al-Samood sentry post.
68. On 20 July 1997, at 1100 hours, two white Nissans, each carrying two Iraqi personnel, one khaki jeep, carrying four Iraqi personnel, one Toyota with red strip, carrying four Iraqi personnel and another Toyota, with blue plate, equipped with one Dush-K machine-gun and carrying six Iraqi personnel moved from the GCs of 38S NC 4160066500 on the map of Naft-Shahr, north of Naft-Khana and the Chaiaee sentry post and arrived at the GCs of 38S NC 4320065400 on the map of Naft-Shahr, in the NML. After twenty minutes of observation they returned to their earlier location.
69. On 20 July 1997, the Iranian border guards were dispatched to drive the Iraqi smugglers out of Mahdooda (a pond in Hoor Al-Hoveiza). As a result of the clash with the smugglers two of them were arrested and one of the boats belonging to the smugglers sank. Moreover, two Klashnikov assault rifles, one grenade, one binocular were seized from them.
70. On 20 July 1997, one Iraqi helicopter was observed flying at the GCs of 39R TP 4900045000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, in the area opposite Moavia island on the other side of the common border.
71. On 21 July 1997, at 0800 hours, twenty Iraqi personnel were observed taking training courses at the border area of Khosravi.
72. On 21 July 1997, at 0710 hours, the Iraqi troops installed an observation tower on their base at the GCs of 39R TP 52300293000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of the Al-Khashi river.
73. On 21 July 1997, at 1300 hours, the Iraqi troops, based at the GCs of 38R QV 5530029300 on the map of Bassra, south of border pillar 14/A, opened fire in the direction of the Iranian post.
74. On 21 July 1997, the Iraqi troops constructed an observation tower at the GCs of 39R TP 1610090000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, north of border pillar 7/5.
75. On 23 July 1997, at 1730 hours, forty Iraqi forces were observed checking and repairing one 23 mm cannon at the GCs of 38S NC 5910023100 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, west of Shiekh Fazoo.

76. On 27 July 1997, at 0235 hours, the Iraqi forces fired five locating s the direction of Iranian territory in the area opposite Naft-Shahr.
77. On 27 July 1997, at 0235 hours, the Iraqi forces based at the GCs of 38R QV 5600035000 on the map of west Jofeir2, in the NML, north and south of border pillars 14/A1 and 14/A2, fired two shots with light arm in the direction of the Iranian border guards..
78. On 27 July 1997, at 0245 and 0450 hours, an Iraqi motor boat and a tug boat carrying no flag intended to approach the coast of the Arvand river in the Khorram-Shahr area. Upon vigilance of the Iranian border guards, they fled back toward Iraq.
79. On 28 July 1997, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi vehicle carrying eight individuals was observed visiting the area at the GCs of 38S NC 4300065000 on the map of Naft-Shahr in the NML and the Chalaee sentry post.
80. On 29 July 1997, at 1140 hours, one mechanical shovel belonging to the Iraqi forces were observed operating opposite the Khosro-Abad border area.
81. On 2 August 1997, forty three Iraqi motor boats carrying one hundred twenty eight individuals were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
82. On 2 Aug. 1997, at 0920 and 1030 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel and one loader were observed operating in the border area across from Khosro-Abad.
83. On 2 Aug. 1997, at 1600 hours, four Iraqi forces were observed engaged in inspecting and doing reconnaissance activities in the area across from southern Naftshahr.
84. On 3 Aug. 1997, at 0945 hours, following a big explosion inside Iraqi territory (in the area across from Khosravi), around thirty Iraqi soldiers were observed moving around that area.
85. On 3 Aug. 1997, at 1300 hours, one Iraqi vehicle equipped with a machine-gun and with a number of occupants was observed moving in the area across from southern Naftshahr.
86. On 3 August 1997, forty two Iraqi motor boats carrying one hundred thirty five individual were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
87. On 3 Aug. 1997, sixty five Iraqi motor boats carrying one hundred and ninety individuals , were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
88. On 4 Aug. 1997, two Iraqi ships and fifty eight Iraqi motor boats carrying one hundred and sixty five individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
89. On 5 Aug. 1997, five drawing shots, aimed at Naft-Shahr in the Islamic Republic of Iran, were fired by the Iraqi soldiers in the Naftkhana region of Iraq.

90. On 6 Aug. 1997, at 1155 hours, a mechanical shovel belonging to the Iraqi forces was observed operating in the border area across from Khosro-Abad.
91. On 8 Aug. 1997, at 0620 hours, the Iraqi forces constructed a four-man observing post at the GCs of 39R TP 2500070000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, across from eastern Darban of the Islamic Republic of Iran and north of Koot-Zein of Iraq.
92. On 8 Aug. 1997, at 1625 hours, the Iraqi personnel in the Chizard sentry post fired five 60 mm mortar shots in direction of the Alvand border river, hitting the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of 38S ND 4570000100 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, between border pillars 52 and 53.
93. On 9 Aug. 1997, at 0210 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted a number of unidentified individuals who, crossing the NML, infiltrated into Iranian territory at the GCs of 38S ND 4600008000 on the map of Kharatiha, at the distance of 3 km between north-east and south-west of border pillars 53/3 & 53/2. The infiltrators fled away in direction of Iraqi territory.
94. On 9 Aug. 1997, at 2050 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted an Iraqi boat with two occupants which crossed the Thalweg line and intended to infiltrate into Iranian territory at the GCs of 39R TP 5360028500 on the map of Khosro-Abad. The Iraqis jumped into water and boarded an approaching Iraqi motor boat. They fled away in direction of the Iraqi shore.
95. On 9 Aug. 1997, at 1100 hours, Iranian border guards ones at the sentry post at 12/5 km of Shalamcha (Khoram-Shahr) observed three individuals in civilian clothing. Upon approaching the border guards to them, they escaped in direction of Iraqi territory.
96. On 9 Aug. 1997, at 2100 hours, the Iraqi forces present at their base at the GCs of 39R TP3960056600 on the map of Abadan, in the NML of Al-zadia of Iraq, fired at the Iranian Shahid Noori base. This act left an Iranian conscript injured.
97. On 10 Aug. 1997, six Iraqi loaders, mechanical shovel and trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were observed excavating in the border area across from Khosro-Abad and Abadan.
98. On 12 August 1997, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed dredging at the Arvand river coast, across from the Abadan border area, at the GCs of 39R TP 3900059000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML.

99. On 13 Aug. 1997, at 1145 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 3950056500 on the map of Abadan, in the NML located in east of Koot-Zaeer-Salm.
100. On 15 Aug. 1997, at 0700 hours, four Iraqi soldiers were observed digging canals in the border area across from Sumar.
101. On 16 Aug. 1997, at 1000 hours, seventy Iraqi forces were observed shooting with Dush-K rifle in border area across from Khosravi.
102. On 17 and 18 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces were observed excavating using two mechanical shovels and several trucks, in the border area across from Khosro-Abad. Moreover, the Iraqi forces' engineering activities were continuing on the road leading to Om Al Rassas.
103. On 17 and 18 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces were observed excavating using two mechanical shovels and several trucks, in the border area across from Khosro-Abad. Moreover, the Iraqi forces' engineering activities were continuing on the road leading to Om Al Rassas.
104. On 17 Aug. 1997, two Iraqi mechanical shovels and several trucks were observed excavating in border area across from Khosro-Abad. In the meantime, the Iraqi engineering activities were continuing on the Om-Arrasas road.
105. On 18 Aug. 1997, the Iraqi forces constructed a base at the GCs of 39R QV 8500032000 on the map of Talool Al-Hadiat, in the NML, south of border pillar 13/1 between north-west and south-west of border pillars 7/27 and 7/26.
106. On 18 Aug. 1997, at 0100 hours, Iraqi forces set ablaze the reedy land located from Hosseinia border area, thus exploding a number of existing land mines.
107. On 18 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces were observed excavating in border area across from Khosro-Abad using one mechanical shovel and one loader.
108. On 19 Aug. 1997, four Iraqi mechanical shovel and one loader were observed excavating at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 and the GCs of 39R TP 5200029000 on the map of Khosro-Abad and Abadan.
109. On 21 Aug. 1997, at 0900 hours, two Iraqi forces were observed patrolling for half an hour at the GCs of 38S ND 5200092000 on the map of Kharatiha, west of border pillar 46/13.

110. On 21 Aug. 1997, at 1125 hours, smoke caused by a tremendous explosion at the GCs of 39R TP 5200029000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, other side of the border, was seen.
111. On 21 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces based at the Dorraji sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 0900072000 on the map of Mehran, southwest of border pillar 33 were observed visiting and observing on the top of bunker around the post.
112. On 23 Aug. 1997, forty six Iraqi motor boats and tug boat, with one hundred occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
113. On 24 Aug. 1997, at 0845 hours, twenty Iraqi soldiers with a truck deployed at the GCs of 39R TP 2600068000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, across from Abadan island and searched the area through 1000 hours, and left afterward.
114. On 25 Aug. 1997, at 1000 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted three Iraqi smugglers who infiltrated across the border into Iranian territory at the GCs of 38S ND 5500022000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin. The intruder fled away leaving behind an infra-violet binoculars.
115. On 25 Aug. 1997, forty six Iraqi motor boats and tug boats, carrying one hundred fifty individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
116. On 26 Aug. at 2300 hours, an Iraqi motor boats with four occupants, while patrolling at the GCs of 39R TP 680000147000 on the map of Ali-Shir river, in the NML, across from the Iranian Abufola river, opened fire at the Iranian border guards. As a result, one Iranian guard was injured.
117. On 26 Aug. 1997, fifty five Iraqi motor boats and tug boats, carrying around one hundred and fifty individuals, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
118. On 27 August 1997, eight Iraqi soldiers were seen patrolling at the GCs of 38S Nc 5100091000 on the map of Kharratiha and 38S NC 4100069000 on the map of Naftshahr.
119. On 27 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces embarked on installing four telephone booths across from Mondaria customs office at the GCs of 38S ND 4040004000 on the map of Khosravi, between north-west and south-west of border pillars 53/2 and 52/1.
120. On 27 Aug. 1997, at 0820 hours, two Iraqi mechanical shovels were observed operating at the GCs of 38S ND 4200004000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2.

121. On 27 August 1997, two groups of six and twelve Iraqi armed Kurds were observed moving at the GCs of 38S ND 66600022500 and 38S ND 669000232000 on the map of Ghasr-Shirin, in the NML, north of Baba-Hadi and Darkhoo sentry post and west of border pillar 60/1960.
122. On 27 Aug. 1997, the Iraqi forces set up a guard booth at the GCs of 39R TP 2950059500 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, south of Sihan of Iraq, across from Minoo island of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
123. On 28 Aug. 1997, two Iraqi mechanical shovels were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 6900013000 on the map of Alishir river, in the NML, across from Ghassemia and Ghamicha river of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
124. On 28 Aug. 1997, two Iraqi mechanical shovels were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 369000591000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML, and 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Khalfan river and east of Maamir.
125. On 29 Aug. 1997, at different hours, one Iraqi mechanical shovel and one Iraqi loader were observed operating at the GCs of 38S ND 425000047000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2.
126. On 29 Aug. 1997, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi truck carrying twenty soldiers were observed constructing a building at the GCs of 38S ND 4260004800 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2.
127. On 29 Aug. 1997, at 1000 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were observed moving at the GCs of 38S ND 4600054000 on the map of the southern Naftshahr.
128. On 29 Aug. 1997, at 0845 hours, Iraqi forces unloaded scaffolds materials at 150 m of Khosravi's gate and used them later, on 2 Sept. 1997, for building a cover on the verge of road.
129. On 31 Aug. 1997, Iraqi forces deployed five containers around the GCs of 38S ND 420004000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML.
130. On 31 August 1997, at 0910 hours, one Iraqi bulldozer and one grader were observed leveling road around the Mondaria sentry post at the GCs of 38S ND 4200004000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML.

131. On 31 Aug. 1997, at 1120 hours, Iraqi forces installed a tent in border area across from Khosravi.
132. On 1 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi forces embarked on constructing a five-man base at the GCs of 39R TQ 1600026000 on the map of Hosseinia, in the NML, between north and south of border pillar 7/79-8.
133. On 2 Sept. 1997, at 1010 and 1630 hours, a delegation, accompanied by several Iraqi forces visited Mondaria customs office at the Khosravi area and took photos and film.
134. On 3 Sept. 1997, fifty eight Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred and forty eight occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
135. On 3 Sept. 1997, a number of Iraqi workers were observed repairing the Mondaria sentry post at the GCs of 38S ND 4200004000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2.
136. On 4 Sept. 1997, at 2330 hours, Iraqi troops fired two illuminators in the border area across from Sumar.
137. On 4 Sept. 1997, at 2240 hours, Iraqi troops fired two illuminators in the border area across from Hoor Al-Hoveiza.
138. On 5 Sept. 1998, seventy six Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred and fifty occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
139. On 5 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi forces constructed a booth at the GCs of 39R TP 5200029000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Khalfan River and east of Maamir.
140. On 6 Sept. 1997, at 1200 hours, a number of Iraqi forces aboard two vehicles visited the town of Mondaria (across from the Khosravi sentry post). They left the town after having taken photos and films from the installed tents in the area.
141. On 6 and 7 Sept. 1997, Iraqi forces, based at the Mohammad Ghassem sentry post, dug two strongholds, at the GCs of 38S PB 0550068500 on the map of Mehran.
142. On 7 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi forces with a number of engineering machinery were observed carrying out engineering activities in the border area across from Abadan and Khosro-Abad.

143. On 7 Sept. 1997, two hundred nineteen Iraqi motor boats, with around five hundred and twenty occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
144. On 8 Sept. 1997, at 1015, the Iraqi forces engaged in road-building were observed at the GCs of 39R TP 36900591000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML.
145. On 8 Sept. 1997, one hundred forty four Iraqi motor boats, with around two hundred and fifty nine occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
146. On 8 Sept. 1997, at 0930 hours, a crane was seen relocating oil equipments in the border area across from Sumar.
147. On 11 Sept. 1997, at 1145 hours, the Iraqi forces with several heavy road-building equipments including bulldozers, mechanical shovels, trucks and water tanks were observed operating in the border area across from Abadan.
148. On 11 Sept. 1997, at 0900 at 1100 hours, twelve Iraqi vehicles were observed moving at the GCs of 38S NC 7000019000 on the map of Halala, in the NML, north of border pillar 36.
149. On 11 Sept. 1997, at 0930 hours, the Iraqi forces were observed using engineering equipments to dredge the Arvand river and take a sank vessel out of it.
150. On 11 Sept. 1997, fifty four Iraqi motor boats and two tug boats, with around one hundred and five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
151. On 13 Sept. 1997, at 0920 hours, three Iraqi soldiers were observed patrolling around the GCs of 38S NC 4900097000, on the map of Kharatiha.
152. On 14 Sept. 1997, at 1810 hours, an explosion was seen at the GCs of 39T 5500073000 on the map of Hoor Al-Hoveiza, in the NML, north of border pillar 14/A7 and south of border pillar 14B.
153. On 15 Sept. 1997, at 0800 hours, two Iraqi mechanical shovels and one Iraqi loaders were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2760069300 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, east of Koot-Zein of Iraq and opposite Karoon and Arvand rivers intersection.
154. On 15 Sept. 1997, fifty four Iraqi vessels, with around one hundred and sixty occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.

155. On 15 Sept. 1997, at 0700 hours, nineteen Iraqi vehicles were observed moving around the GCs of 38S NC 8070020400 on the map of Halala, south of border pillar 35/13.
156. On 16 Sept. 1997, at 0900 hours, five vehicles having aboard a number of Iraqi officers, photographs and cameramen arrived at the GCs of 38S ND 4290004900 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2. They visited and photographed the construction workshop at the Iraqi Mondaria town, and left the area at 0945 hours on the same day.
157. On 16 Sept. 1997, at 1020 hours, eight Mercedes passenger vehicles, having aboard a number of Iraqi senior officers, photographers and cameramen, arrived at the GCs of 38S ND 42400046000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, border pillar 53/2. They visited and photographed the customs office and some places at the Iraqi town of Mondaria until 1115 hours on the same day.
158. On 16 Sept. 1997, at 1030 and 1855 hours, one Iraqi mechanical shovel and two trucks were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 53400026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, east of Maamir river.
159. On 17 Sept. 1997, sixty one Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred and twenty five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
160. On 17 Sept. 1997, one Iraqi vessel was observed dredging in the Arvand river, across from the Khoram-Shahr area.
161. On 17 Sept. 1997, at 1245 hours, six sporadic drawing shots were fired by the Iraqi forces around the GCs of 38S NC 4300054000 on the map of southern Naftshahr, south of border pillar 44/12.
162. On 18 Sept. 1997 two Iraqi mechanical shovel and loader and three trucks were observed engaged in engineering activities in the border area across from Khosro-Abad and Alishir river.
163. On 18 Sept. 1997, at 1400 hours, one Iraqi motor boat, with a number of occupants equipped with radios, were observed in reconnaissance activities in the area across from Khoram-Shahr.

164. On 19 Sept. 1997, at 0850 hours, one Iraqi trailer unloaded and installed a container in the Mondaria customs office across from Khosravi area.
165. On 19 Sept. 1997, Iraqi forces embarked on constructing a new base at the GCs of 39R QV 5300073000 on the map of south of Hoor Al-Hovaiza between north and south of border pillars 14/A7 and 14B.
166. On 20 Sept. 1997, at 1020 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating in the border area across from Abadan.
167. On 20 Sept. 1997, at 1800 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted a number of Iraqi armed smugglers who had crossed the border and infiltrated into the Iranian territory at the GCs of 38R QA 720000800 on the map of Saeedia. Fleeing the area, the smugglers left behind five fully loaded klashnikov of cartridges and ten ID cards issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Defence.
168. On 20 Sept. 1997, twenty five Iraqi motor boats, with around ninety occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
169. On 20 Sept. 1997, one Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the south of the Mehran border area, on the other side of border.
170. On 22 Sept. 1997, at 1700 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted a number of armed smugglers in the Hoor Al-Hoveiza area. As a result of the clash, three smugglers were killed and four motor boats were seized.
171. On 23 Sept. 1997, at 1700 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted a number of Iraqi armed bandits who had crossed the border and infiltrated into Iranian territory in the Hoor Al Hoveiza region. Fleeing the area, the bandits left behind two cartridges, thirty bullets and two ID cards.
172. On 23 Sept. 1997, one hundred thirty Iraqi motor boats, with around three hundred occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
173. On 23 Sept. 1997, at 1035 hours, six vehicles with twenty eight Iraqi Kurds, on board were observed filming in the area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.

174. On 24 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi workers were observed constructing a building and installing a container on the border at the GCs of (5200-4280) on the map of Khosravi.
175. On 24 Sept. 1997, seventy eight Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred sixty five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
176. On 25 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi forces' engineering activities were continuing at the GCs of 39R TP 3600059000 on the map of Abadan, in the NML, and 39R TP 5200029000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, north of Al-Khashi river of Iraq.
177. On 26 Sept. 1997, at 1330 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed engaged in inspection and observation around the Doradji sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 090072000 on the map of Mehran, in the NML, across from Reza-Abad of the Islamic Republic of Iran and south-west of border pillar 33 and Zaloo-Ab mountain.
178. On 26 Sept. 1997, at 1200 hours, thirty Iraqi kurds were observed moving aboard three vehicles in the border area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.
179. On 27 Sept. 1997, at 0810 hours, twelve Iraqi vehicles, with fifty soldiers on board, were seen in the border area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.
180. On 28 Sept. 1997, at 1100 hours, three Iraqi vehicles, with thirteen soldiers on board, were seen in the border area across from Talaiea.
181. On 28 Sept. 1997, at 1155 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel and a loader were observed operating in the border area across from Abadan and Khosro- Abad.
182. On 28 Sept. 1997, the Iraqi engineering activities were observed across from Khosro-Abad region.
183. On 29 Sept. 1997, nineteen Iraqi motor boats, with fifty-five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
184. On 30 Sept. 1997, fourteen Iraqi personnel were observed patrolling at the GCs of 38S NC 4900082000 on the map of Seezda, west of border pillar 46/5 and 38S NC 5200091000 on the map of Kharatihia, in the NML, between north-west and south-west of border pillars 46/13 and 46/12.

185. On 30 Sept. 1997, a number of Iraqi forces were observed engaged in observation at the GCs of 38S NC 8200019000 on the map of Halala and Meimak Heights and the Shohada hill, west of border pillar 38/5 and 38S NC 5800039000 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, west of border pillar 40/5.
186. On 1 Oct. 1997, at 2330 hours, the Iraqi forces fired five to six shots with light arms and one drawing shot from the GCs of 38S QA 05000928000 on the map of Meima river, in the NML, in direction of the Iranian forces.
187. On 1 Oct. 1997, at 1245 hours, one Iraqi trailer carrying pipes and a crane were observed unloading cargo in the border area across from Naftshahr.
188. On 2 Oct. 1997, at 1430 hours, one loader and several trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were observed excavating in the border area across from Khosro-Abad
189. On 2 Oct. 1997, at 1410 hours, four Iraqi boats were seen moving around the GCs of 39S QV 500067000 on the map of Hoor-Al-Hoveiza, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14/A7 and 14/A6.
190. On 2 Oct. 1997, at 1700 hours four Iraqi civilians crossed the NML and the border infiltrated into the Iranian territory at the GCs of 38R QA 6800010000 on the map of Saeedia. Upon encountering the Iranian forces they fled away in direction of the Iraqi border.
191. On 4 Oct. 1997, sixty three Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred ten occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
192. On 4 Oct. 1997, at 0450 hours, Iraqi forces embarked on installing one booth in the border area across from Khosravi.
193. On 4 Oct. 1997, at 0500 hours, seven Iraqi forces' vehicles, left the GCs of 38S NC 6800014000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh and proceeded to the GCs 38S NC 6700016000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh. They returned to the early position after three hours of stay.
194. On 4 Oct. 1997, at 0930 hours, fifteen Iraqi forces' vehicles, left the GCs of 38S NC 4100044000 on the map of the southern Naftshahr and proceeded to the Ghalaa-Bozorg sentry post. They left the latter position, after a while, and headed towards inside Iraqi territory.

195. On 4 Oct. 1997, at 1810 hours, six Iraqi vehicles were observed moving in the border area across from Khosravi.
196. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1830 hours, five Iraqi patrolling boats were observed moving, in motorcade, on the margin of Iraqi side of the Arvand river, across from Khosro-Abad docks, and having their projectors spotted on Iranian coast. After having given sign to a boat already stationed there, they got out of the sight.
197. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1900 hours, ten Iraqi vehicles, arrived at the GCs of 38S NC 6000019000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh from the GC 38S ND 6100024000 on the map of Kani-Sheikhand. They left the position after twenty minutes of stay.
198. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 0400 hours, five minibuses, each with twenty twenty occupants and one patrol, with forty occupants were observed moving from the GCs of 38S ND 6250068500 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML of Iraqi Pirouz-Khan, to the GCs of 38S ND 6200024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, west of border pillar 60/2 in the west of Majid-Ghadir-Agha.
199. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1110 hours, ten various kinds of vehicles having aboard fifty soldiers, left the GCs of 38S NC 6100024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, north of Berar-Aziz-Khan of Iran and south west of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha of Iraq and arrived at the GCs of 38S NC 5430024300 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, east of Ahmad-Abad and southeast of Pirooz-khan. They returned to the earlier position on the same day at 1310 hours.
200. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1120 hours, fifteen various kinds of vehicles were observed moving from GCs of 38S NC 5430024300 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, east of Ahmad-Abad and south-east of Priouz-Khan to the GCs of 38S ND 6400024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, west of border pillars 60/2 and south-east of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha.
201. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1730 hours, six Iraqi forces were observed repairing road around Dorradij sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 0990072000 on the map of Mehran, in the NML, across from Reza-Abad of the Islamic Republic Iran.
202. On 5 Oct. 1997, at 1830 hours, nine Iraqi civilian trucks arrived at the village of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha at the GCs of 38S ND 6400024000 on the map of Ghars-e-Shirin, in the NML, west of border pillar 60/2 and south-east of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha. They dropped forty armed

individuals and five heads of horses in the area and left.

203. On 5 Oct. 1997, seventy two Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred eighty six occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
204. On 6 Oct. 1997, at 1540 hours, six Iraqi military motor boats with a number of occupants equipped with binoculars, were observed on the way from Khoramshahr to Faw.
205. On 6 Oct. 1997, at 1800 hours, the Iraqi forces based at their observing post at the GCs of 38S NC 5720039900 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, north of Kumasang mountain and between border pillars 40 and 41 opened fire at the Iranian forces vehicle carrying foodstuff moving on the map from Kani-Shaikh sentry post to Mian-Tang.
206. On 6 Oct. 1997, at 0700 hours, twenty Iraqi vehicles were dispatched from the GCs of 38S NC 6100024000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh to the GCs 38S NC 6700016000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh. They returned to the early position after eight hours a day.
207. On 8 Oct. 1997, at 0930 hours, four Iraqi soldiers were observed destroying a stronghold in the border area across from Kushk.
208. On 8 Oct. 1997, in the area of Shatit in Abadan, an Iranian border guard came under fire with Dush-K fire arm from the direction of Iraqi coast.
209. On 8 Oct. 1997, at 1630 hours, fifteen Iraqi forces were deployed at the Alseeha sentry post located at the GCs of 38S PB 0600072000 on the map of Mehran, south of minor Nama-Kalan and embarked on repairing positions and hurdles.
210. On 8 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces based at the Dorraji sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 0600072000 on the map of Mehran, southwest of border pillar 33 embarked on constructing stronghold and installing binoculars and Dush-K rifle on top of it.
211. On 9 Oct. 1997, at 1040 and 1130 hours, a mechanical shovel and a loader belonging to the Iraqi forces were observed operating in the border area across from Faw and Khosro-Abad.
212. On 9 Oct. 1997, at 1700 hours, three Iraqi trucks and two vehicles dropped forty horses and forty armed forces, and left the area. The same act was carried out at 1730 hours on the same day in the same area.

213. On 9 Oct. 1997 at 2130 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted, in the Ghasr-e-Shirin area, three Iraqi armed smugglers. As a result of the subsequent clash, the smugglers fled back into Iraqi territory.
214. On 9 Oct. 1997, at 1115 hours, an Iraqi vehicle, with six to eight occupants, stationed at the GCs of 38S NC 5450041500 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, west of border pillars 43.
215. On 10 Oct. 1997, at 1130 hours, two armed Iraqi individuals aboard one boat, intending to infiltrating into Iranian territory via Minoo island were intercepted by the Iranian border guards. They fled away in direction of the Iraqi territory.
216. On 10 Oct. 1997, at 0800 hours, six Iraqi forces were observed patrolling around the Chaharghad-Sang sentry post in the border area across from Naft-Shahr.
217. On 10 Oct. 1997, at 0845 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with eight Iraqi troops on board were observed moving in the border area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.
218. On 10 Oct. 1997, at 1455 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with two occupants, arrived at the Doraji sentry post from the town of Zorbatia at the border post across from Mehran. It left the area at 1805 hours on the same day with seven occupants.
219. On 10 Oct. 1997, at 1830 hours, an illuminator shot fired by the Iraqi forces were observed in the area across from Kooshk, and simultaneously an explosion was heard in the region.
220. On 11 Oct. 1997, at 1800 hours, three Iraqi trucks dropped twenty armed individuals and twenty five horses around the village of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha at the GCs of 38S ND 6280024800 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in the NML, and moved toward the Torshab Strait at the GCs of 38S ND 6300038000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.
221. On 11 Oct. 1997, at 2320 hours, two anti-revolutionary elements intending to infiltrate into Iranian territory via Minu island, encountered the fire opened by the Iranian border guards and fled away into the Iraqi territory.
222. On 11 Oct. 1997, the Iranian border guards, patrolling in the Shalamcha area and sentry post at km 12/5 and 50, noticed that, at distance of 5 km away from those posts in an area between Iranian forces and Iraqi territory covered by mines and barbed wires, a passageway had been made by the Iraqi forces and marked by field telephone wires. Moreover, the Kooshak border post's reported that the post's personnel opened fire in direction of the suspicious

voices heard from inside the passageway at 2300 hours on 12 Oct. 1997. The individuals found at the other end of the passageway leading to Iraqi territory returned fire. Exchange of fire continued for 75 minutes, and finally the intruders fled away into the Iraqi territory.

223. On 12 Oct. 1997, at 1500 hours, ten Iraqi soldiers were seen engaged in observing and stronghold-building around the Dorradi sentry post of Iraq at the GCs of 38S PB 0990072000 on the map of Mehran, in the NML, across from Reza-Abad of the Islamic Republic of Iran and south-west of border pillar 33 and Zaloo-Ab mountain.
224. On 12 Oct. 1997, at 2200 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted the Iraqi forces who had infiltrated across the border into Iranian territory at distance of 3 km. East of border pillar 7/29 at the GCs of 38R TQ 1900025000 on the map of Hosseinia. Following the exchange of fire, they fled away to the Iraqi border.
225. On 12 Oct. 1997, four Iraqi trucks were observed unloading soil at the GCs of 38R QA 6800014000 on the map of Saeedia, in the NML.
226. On 12 Oct. 1997, fifteen Iraqi soldiers having two tents and one anti-craft gun were observed at the GCs of 39R TP 14000786000 on the map of Nim-Eistaghah-e-Navad, in the NML, west of border sign 5.
227. On 12 Oct. 1997, at 0920 hours, one Iraqi forces' loader was observed operating in the border area across from Khoram-Shahr.
228. On 12 Oct. 1997, at 1115 hours, an Iraqi vehicle, with six occupants was observed moving in the border area across from Sumar.
229. On 12 Oct. 1997, at 1700 hours, two Iraqi vehicle with twelve occupants were observed inspecting and doing reconnaissance activities across from the Sumar border area. They left the area toward the Iraqi.
230. On 12 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces in the border area across from FakKeh embarked on installing four flags on the roof top of the Iraqi Fakkeh base.
231. On 12 Oct. 1997, three Iraqi vehicles with eighteen occupants were observed moving and doing reconnaissance activities in the border area across from Sumar.
232. On 12 Oct. 1997, an Iraqi vehicle with the emblem of the agriculture office, carrying nine

anti-revolutionary elements and Iraqi intelligent officers approached the point opposite Emamzada Ebrahim for border reconnaissance activities and returned to Iraq. According to the latest information, movements of the anti-revolutionary elements in the Nasrian river and Khoissa border areas have increased.

233. On 13 Oct. 1997, at 1000 hours, three Iraqi vehicles were observed patrolling and moving from the GCs of 38S NC 8600013000 on the map of Halala between north-west and south-west of border pillar 35/2 and 35/3 towards the Nei-Khazar sentry post, north-west of border pillar 35/1.
234. On 13 Oct. 1997, five Iraqi forces were observed patrolling at the GCs of 38S NC 4500077000 on the map of Naftshahr, and 38S PB 0900072000 on the map of Mehran.
235. On 13 October 1997, four Iraqi trucks were observed excavating at the GCs 38R QA 6800014000 on the map of Saeedia in the NML.
236. On 13 Oct. 1997, at 0330 hours, two Iraqi trucks deployed forces across from Iranian sentry post, in the Ziadia region at the GCs of 39R TP396005400 on the map of Abadan in the NML.
237. On 13 Oct. 1997, at 1135 hours, a number of armed Iraqi individuals aboard one boat intended to penetrate into Senn River at the GCS of 39R TP 5630020600 on the map of Faw, in the NML. Upon shooting by the Iranian border guards, the intruder fled into the Iraqi territory.
238. On 13 October 1997, at 1900 hours, twenty one Iraqi Toyota vehicles, each with ten Iraqi armed occupants were observed moving from the GCs of 38S NC 63200024800 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, east of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha, to the GCs of 38S ND 5330024800 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, north of Pirooz-Khan of Iraq.
239. On 13 Oct. 1997, at 2040 hours, the Iranian border guards clashed with individuals aboard one Iraqi boat in the Abadan region. As a result, the intruders fled into the Iraqi territory.
240. On 13 Oct. 1997, four Iraqi trucks were observed excavating at the GCs of 38R QA 6800014000 on the map of Saeedia, in the NML.
241. On 14 Oct. 1997, an Iraqi motor boat, crossing the Thalweg line in the Arvand river, intended to approach the Iranian coast. Following the shooting by the Iranian border guard, it fled away.

242. On 14 Oct. 1997, ten Iraqi motor boats with around fifty occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand River.
243. On 16 Oct. 1997, seventy Iraqi motor boats and tug boats with around one hundred and forty five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
244. On 16 Oct. 1997, at 2010 hours, two Iraqi vehicles were observed patrolling at 2 km away from the Garmisha sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 0600059000 on the map of Mehran, in the NML, south of border Pillar 29/1. After four hours, they returned to the town of Koot.
245. On 16 Oct. 1997, at 0840 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with eight soldiers on board and quantity of barbed wire and iron bars, arrived at the Sabazoo sentry post of Iraq, located at the GCs of 38S ND 4190001900 on the map of Kosravi, and unloaded the cargo. The soldiers used the wires and bars to fence off the post, and left the area.
246. On 16 Oct. 1997, at 1655 hours, an explosion was heard from inside Iraqi territory around the GCs of 38S NC 42000 - 77000 on the map of Naft-Shahr.
247. On 16 Oct. 1997, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces embarked on installing one Shilka anti-aircraft gun and one anti-aircraft gun at the GCs of 39R TP 1400075000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, south of border pillar 2.
248. On 16 Oct. 1997, at 1020 hours, one Iraqi vehicle having several occupants on board observed proceeding from the 38S NC 4190067200 on the map of Naft-Shahr, north of Naft-Khana of Iraq to the 38S NC 3210076200 on the map of Naft-Shahr, in direction of inside Iraqi territory.
249. On 17 Oct. 1997, at 0210 hours, an explosion was heard from inside Iraqi territory around the GCs of 38S NC 51500 - 88600 on the map of Seezdeh.
250. On 17 Oct. 1997, at 1813 hours, one Iraqi motor boat, crossing the Thalweg line in the Arvand River, infiltrated across the international border into the territorial water of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Khoozistan and intended to approaching the Iranian coast. Upon shooting in the air by the Iranian boundary police, the boat ran away.
251. On 18 Oct. 1997, at 1600 hours, one Iraqi vehicles having five individuals on board entered the border area across from Sumar from the town of Mandali, and returned to the earlier position after one hour of stay.

252. On 18 Oct. 1997, at 1800 hours, two Iraqi loaders and some trucks were observed unloading soil on the other side of the water border of the Om Al-Rassas island.
253. On 19 Oct. 1997, at 0230 hours, a motor launch with plate no. 1/1438- Bandar Imam, commanded by Cap. Abdol-Jabbar Nadimi-Nejad, returning to Abadan, encountered, in the Arvand river, with an Iraqi motor boat with plate no. 175, with two occupants armed with Klashnikov who posed questions regarding its cargo as well as the Iranian patrol vessels. The Iraqis unsuccessfully tried to divert the launch and lead it to the Iraqi coast.
254. On 19 Oct. 1997, at 1400 hours, an Iraqi motor boat, carrying a number of individuals equipped with radio, were observed moving in the Arvand river (opposite the Khoram-shar area) and doing reconnaissance activities on the opposite of the Islamic Republic of Iran's forces.
255. On 20 Oct. 1997, at 1400 hours, the Iranian border guards, patrolling in the Talaiea area, came across two passageways built by the Iraqi forces, marked by the telephone wires and stretched from the Islamic Republic of Iran's stronghold to one km away from the Iraqi stronghold.
256. On 20 Oct. 1997, at 1730 hours, two Iraqi vehicles with twenty five armed occupants, were observed moving from the GCs of 38S ND 6400024000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, to the GCs of 38S ND 6600028000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, west of border pillar 60/5. They deployed their occupants at that point. The deployed personnel headed towards the Ahangran heights.
257. On 20 Oct. 1997, fifty Iraqi motor boats with one hundred thirty occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand River.
258. On 20 Oct. 1997, at 0800 hours, five Iraqi trucks carrying troops were observed moving towards the Abziadi and Cheka-Musa sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 1200045000 on the map of south of Mehran, south of border pillar 27/10. The Iraqi forces after searching left the area.
259. On 20 Oct. 1997, a group consisting of anti-revolutionary elements (six women and 21 men) intended to infiltrate the Iranian territory from the Saddam sentry post on the Dehloran area. Upon the reaction by the Iranian border guards, a number of them received injuries and they were compelled to retreat.

260. On 21 Oct. 1997, at 1710 hours five Iraqi trucks dropped twenty five horses and twenty armed forces at the GCs of 38S ND 6300034000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, south-west of border pillar 60/9 and left the area.
261. On 21 Oct. 1997, the Iraqi forces based at the GCs of 39R TP 1600072000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, south of border pillar 1/13, embarked on erecting an observing booth on their stronghold.
262. On 21 Oct. 1997, at 1700 hours one Iraqi vehicle having on board two occupants in ranger clothing hoisted several communication antennas at the GCs of 39R TQ 154001300 on the map of Hosseinia, in the NML, border pillar 7/20, and left the area.
263. On 21 Oct. 1997, at 2050 hours, an Iraqi vehicle was observed proceeding from the GCs of 38S NC 5000036000 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4 towards border pillar 43.
264. On 21 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces constructed a two to four man-observing tower on their sentry post located at the GCs of 39R TP 1600072000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, south of border pillar 1/13.
265. On 21 to 22 Oct. 1997, forty Iraqi trucks carrying stones were observed stopping in line and unloading cargo at the GCs of 38R QV 5500072000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14/A7 and 15B.
266. On 21 Oct. 1997, at 1700 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with two occupants embarked on erecting several communication devices at the GCs of 39R TQ 1500013000 on the map of Hosseinieh, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 7/20 and 7/21. They left the area after awhile.
267. On 21 Oct. 1997, forty Iraqi trucks were observed unloading stones at the GCs of 38R QV 5500072000 on the map of Hoor Al-Hovaizeh, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14/A7, 14B.
268. On 21 Oct. 1997, five Iranian border guards on mission at the GCs of 38R QV 562000501000 on the map of west of Jofeir 2 were ambused by the Iraqi armed bandits. As a result, four of them were killed and one conscript officer was missed.
269. On 21 Oct. 1997, the Iranian border guards patrolling in the area, came across three marked passageways built by the Iraqi forces after having infiltrated across the border into Iranian

territory at the GCs of 39R TQ 1700013000, 39 TQ 1800026000 and 39R TQ 1900028000 on the map of Hosseinieh, between north-east and south-east of border pillars 7/20, 7/21, 7/29, 8, 8/1 and 8/29.

270. On 22 Oct. 1997, at 0900 hours, engineering activities, (by engineering machinery such as bulldozer, mechanical shovel, loader and several trucks) carried out by the Iraqi forces were observed at the GCs of 39R TP 2700065000 on the map of Khoram-Sharh, in the NML, across from the Iranain Minoo island and the Iraqi Al-Motawaeh.
271. On 22 Oct. 1997, seventy Iraqi motor boats, with one hundred forty occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand River.
272. On 22 Oct. 1997, at 0900 hours, the Iraqi forces with one bulldozer, one mechanical shovel, one loader and several trucks were observed doing engineering activities at the GCs of 39R TP 2800065000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, across from Abadan island and Al-Matawaea of Iraq.
273. On 24 Oct. 1997, eighty nine Iraqi motor boats, carrying around one hundred forty individuals were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
274. On 24 Oct. 1997, at 0900 hours, four Iraqi loaders and several trucks were observed operating in the border area across from the border area Khoram-Shar.
275. On 24 Oct. 1997, at 1200 hours, one Iraqi helicopter was observed flying in the border area across from Faw.
276. On 24 Oct. 1997, at 0900 hours, four loaders and a number of trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were observed operating in the border area across from Khoram-Shahr.
277. On 24 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces embarked on installing one antenna around the GCs of 38S NC 8700012000 on the map of Halala, in the NML, west of border pillar 53/3, the Meimak heights.
278. On 25 Oct. 1997, at 1600 hours, an Iraqi truck carrying communication wire's spools in border area across from Naft-Shahr.
279. On 25 Oct. 1997, an Iraqi loader was observed building bunker at the GCs of 38S NC 5100042000 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44.

280. On 25 Oct. 1997, sixty nine Iraqi motor boats, with around one hundred eighty five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
281. On 26 Oct. 1997, at 0800 hours, nineteen Iraqi vehicles having several individuals on board were observed moving towards the GCs of 38S PB 1700046000 on the map of Kooh-tunel, south of border pillar 27/1A. The vehicles stopped at 1510 hours on the same day and the personnel embarked on unloading amunitions and patrolling the area.
282. On 26 to 27 Oct. 1997, eight Iraqi loaders and nine trucks were observed operating in the border area across from Khoram-Shahr and one bulldozer in the border area across from Hoor-Al-Hovaiza.
283. On 27 Oct. 1997, at 1345 hours, four vehicles carrying military personnel entered the Ghalavand sentry post located at the GCs 38S NC 4700082000 on the map of Sizda, west of border pillar 46/5. They left the area after dropping the personnel off.
284. On 27 Oct. 1997, at 1640 hours, Iraqi forces fired two 60 mm mortar shots from the GCs of 38S NC 4730053250 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, west of border pillar 44/7 in direction of the GCs of 38S NC 4700054000 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, northwest and southwest of border pillars 44/7 and 44/8.
285. On 27 Oct. 1997, sixty Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and seventy five occupants were observed moving and fishing in the Arvand river.
286. On 28 Oct. 1997, at 1635 hours, an Iraqi vehicle carrying container entered the Ghalavand sentry post located at the GCs 38S NC 4700082000 on the map of Sizda, west of border pillar 44/5. It left the Post after awhile.
287. On 28 Oct. 1997, at 0830 hours, two Iraqi loaders and eight trucks were observed operating in the general area opposite Khoram-Shahr.
288. On 28 Oct. 1997, at 1810 hours, Iraqi troops fired nineteen illuminators in direction of the Sumar and Naft-Shahr border areas.
289. On 28 Oct. 1997, at 1500 hours, an Iraqi vehicles, having on board ten military personnel arrived at the Abziadi sentry post located at the GCs of 38S of PB 1100045000 on the map of southern mehran, between southeast and southwest of border pillars 27/10 and 27/11 from the Al-Tarroq sentry post located at the GCs of 38S Pb 2000048000 on the map of Kooh-

tunnel, between east and west of border pillars 27/5 and 27/6, in the NML. It dropped eight military forces and returned to its earlier position.

290. On 28 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces constructed an observing post at the GCs of 38R QV 5500049000 on the map of western Jofeir (2), south of border pillar 14/A5 and north of border pillar 14/A4, in the NML.
291. On 28 Oct. 1997, a ten anti-revolutionary elements group, moving between the Tang-Tarika and the Shur-Shirin sentry posts. Upon the reaction of Iranian border guards, they fled away.
292. On 28 Oct. 1997, Iraqi forces embarked on constructing an observing post at the GCs of 38R QV 5500049000 on the map of western Jofeir (2), north of border pillar 14/A4 and south of border pillar 14/A5, in the NML.
293. On 29 Oct. 1997, nine Iraqi motor boats with around one two hundred and thirty one occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
294. On 30 Oct. 1997, at 1240 hours, one Iraqi loader was observed operating in the area across from Fakkeh.
295. On 31 Oct. 1997, at 1810 hours, the Iranian border police on the coast of Alvand river at the 38S NC 4740012000 on the map of Kharatiha south of border pillars 57/6 and 57/7 and Agh-Dagh mountain and Borj Ahmadi, north of Taza-Abad, came under fire at 2200 hours from inside of Iraqi territory, and they returned the fire.
296. On 31 Oct. 1997, ninety nine Iraqi motor boats with around one two hundred and thirty one occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
297. On 2 Nov. 1997, at 1750 hours, two anti-revolutionary elements were observed at their observing post no. 2 located across from the Bahram-Abad sentry post, in Mehran area. After an hour they headed towards the Al-Askari base and stayed there.
298. On 2 Nov. 1997, at 0945 hours, two Iraqi vehicles having fifteen military personnel on board installed an anti-aircraft cannon on the height 254 at the GCs of 38S NC 3800098000 on the map of Khosravi.
299. On 2 Nov. 1997, at 1015 hours, eleven Iraqi vehicles with forty occupants were observed moving in the border area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.

300. On 3 Nov. 1997, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi vehicle dropped eighteen personnel at the GCs of 39R TP 1410082600 on the map of Nim-Eistgah, in the NML, west of border pillars 6/2 and 7.
301. On 4 Nov. 1997, at 1845 hours, fifty Iraqi forces installed a group tent at the GCs of 39R TP 12300803000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, west of border pillars 6/1 and 6, and stationed there.
302. On 4 Nov. 1997, four Iraqies intended to infiltrate across the border into territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at distance of three km away from the Tanga-Tarika sentry post. Upon firing by the Iranian boundary police, the intruders fled in direction of Iraqi territory leaving behind one gun and one cartridge.
303. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 1000 hours, one Iraqi vehicle installed three group tents near Iraqi observing post located at the GCs of 39R TP 1340080300 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, west of border pillars 6/1 and 6, and stationed fifty observers there. This is to add that Iraqis have recently reinforced their posts and increased their patrols in the Shalamcha border area.
304. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 0830 hours, an Iraqi vehicle entered the Iraqi observing post located at the GCs 38S NC 4700082000 on the map of Sizda, west of border pillar 46/5. It returned to the earlier position after dropping three individuals.
305. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 1315 hours, ten Iraqi forces and two vehicles were observed at the GCs of 38S NC 4200097000 on the map of Khosravi.
306. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft gun at the GCs of 38S NC 3500066000 on the map of Naft-Shahr, west of the Chalaee sentry post and Naft-Khana of Iraq.
307. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 1840 hours, two Iraqi mortar shots were heard from the GCs of 38R QV 5500075000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, between north and south of border pillars 14B and 14/A7.
308. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 1200 hours, the Iranian border guards patrolling at the GCs of 39R TP 1850095700 on the map of Nim-Eistagah-Navad, between northeast and west of border pillars 7/8 and 7/9, came across a new passageway in the land mine field marked by anti-revolutionary elements with two wire strips.

309. On 5 Nov. 1997, at 2200 hours, one Iraqi launch, moving across from the Khosro-Abad border area, opened fire in direction of the Iranian forces and escaped.
310. On 5 Nov. 1997, twelve Iraqi forces were observed attending training courses at the Mondaria sentry post located at the GCs of 38S ND 4200005000 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, north of border pillar 53/2, across from the Khosravi of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
311. On 5 Nov. 1997, twenty three Iraqi motor boats and seven launches and tug boats with around eighty five occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
312. On 6 Nov. 1997, at 0800 and 1130 hours, eight mortar shots fired from Iraqi side hit Iranian territory at the GCs of 38R QV 5600046000 on the map of western Jofeir (2), in the NML, north of border pillar 14/A3 and south of border pillar 14/A4 at distance of 500 m from the Ghasr sentry post.
313. On 6 Nov. 1997, at 1740 hours, six Iraqi motor boats each with two to three occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river and inspecting the area.
314. On 6 Nov. 1997, at 0950 hours, seven Iraqi armed individuals with a dog were observed at the GCs of 38S QA 4200055000 on the map of Yabees, south of border pillar 22/6A of Fakkeh.
315. On 6 Nov. 1997, at 1030 hours, an Iraqi vehicle dropped five personnel at the GCs of 38S NC 380098000 on the map of Khosravi, on the height 254 and left the area.
316. On 6 Nov. 1997, at 1930 hours, six Iraqi boats with their lanterns were observed moving along the Hoor Al-Hovaiza border strip.
317. On 7 Nov. 1997, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces hoisted one communication antenna around the Chalaee sentry post located at the GCs of 38S NC 4320065400 on the map of Naftshahr, in the NML.
318. On 7 Nov. 1997, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces embarked on constructing stronghold near the already existing observing post at the GCs of 39R TP 2830067700 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, north of Matawaea of Iraq and across from Abadan island.
319. On 7 Nov. 1997, at 1300 hours, four Iraqies left the GCs of 38S NC 6300024000 on the map

of Kani-Sheikh, north of Najma of Iraq and west of border pillar 39/1 and south of border pillar 39/4 and proceeded to the GCs 38S NC 6800024000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in the NML, south of border pillar 39/2 and stationed there.

320. On 7 Nov. 1997, at 1800 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the border area across from Alshir river.
321. On 8 Nov. 1997, at 1700 hours, fifteen armed Iraqies (smugglers probably) arrived at the village of Madjid-Ghadir-Agha located at the GCs of 38S ND 6200024000 on the map of Ghasr-Shirin, in the NML.
322. On 9 Nov. 1997, at 2310 hours, a three anti-revolutionary elements team intending to infiltrating into Iranian territory via reedy land across from Abadan were intercepted by the Iranian border guards. They fled away in direction of the Iraqi territory.
323. On 9 Nov. 1997, thirty four Iraqi motor boats with around eighty occupants were observed patrolling and inspecting in the Arvand river.
324. On 9 Nov. 1997, Iraqi forces installed two boards, at the GCs of 39R TP 1400079000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, west of border pillars 5/2, on which the names of the Iraqi senior officers killed in the Shalamcha operation and relevant dates are engraved.
325. On 9 Nov. 1997, at 1200 hours, eight Iraqi forces aboard a vehicle and carrying arms, ammunition and equipments entered the border sentry post located in the Shalamcheh area in Iraq. They left the post after awhile.
326. On 9 Nov. 1997, at 1215 hours, five Iraqi vehicles were seen in front of the North Minoo island post.
327. On 10 Nov. 1997, at 1630 hours, two Iraqi vehicles left the GCs of 38S NC 4340097200 on the map of Khosravi, and proceeded towards the GCs of 38S NC 4550097200 on the map of Khosravi, south of border pillar 51 and dropped seven personnel. They returned to the earlier position after awhile.
328. On 10 Nov. 1997, three armed individuals infiltrated the Iranian territory at the GCs of 38R QA 6800099000 on the map of Saeedia. Upon dispatching the border guard from the Iranian border post to intercept them, they escaped into reedy land.

329. On 10 Nov. 1997, Iraqi forces fired three mortar shots around the GCs of 38R QV 5500038000 on the map of western of Jofier (2), in the NML, north of border pillar 14/A3.
330. On 10 Nov. 1997, eighty seven Iraqi motor boats and three tug boats, with around one hundred and ninety five occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
331. On 11 Nov. 1997, at 1100 hours, twelve Iraqi forces were observed constructing one observing post at the GCs of 38S NC 4320065400 on the map of Naftshahr, in the NML, south of Chalaee.
332. On 12 Nov. 1997, fifty Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and ten occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
333. On 13 Nov. 1997, at 1110 hours, fifteen Iraqi forces were observed building defence installations around the GCs of 39R TP 1400083000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, west of border pillar 7/1.
334. On 13 Nov. 1997, an Iraqi vehicle and a container positioned around the Iraqi Chilat sentry post and fifteen individuals in military and civilian clothing (apparently anti-revolutionary elements and Iraqi intelligent officers) were forwarded to the NML. They continued coming to the border zero point and returning from once every few hours.
335. On 13 November 1997, at 1150 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 5300026000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, west of Maamir river of Iraq.
336. On 14 and 15 Nov. 1997, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel, a loader and several trucks were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2800067000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, north of Al-Matooa of Iraq, across from Abadan Island.
337. On 16 Nov. 1997, at 1110 hours, an Iraqi loader and several trucks were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2800067000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, north of Al-Matooa of Iraq, across from Abadan island.
338. On 16 Nov. 1997, eighty one Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and ninety five occupants, were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
339. On 16 Nov. 1997, at 1700 hours, three Iraqi motor boats each with three occupants stopped

across from the Khrām-Shahr border area and left after observing and inspecting the area for thirty minutes.

340. On 16 Nov. 1997, at 1510 hours, two civilians (apparently anti-revolutionary elements), placed beyond Shalamcha border at distance of 500m from the border and south of the Iranian Hodood sentry post and around Kala-Ghandi hill, filmed the Iranian border area. Thereafter, they went to a nearby cabin where a radio transmitter were installed and stayed there through sunset.
341. On 17 Nov. 1997, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with eight military occupants from the Karmisha sentry post located at the GCs of 38S PB 1200047000 on the map of southern mehran, in the NML, south of border pillars 27/9 and 27/10 arrived to the Abziadi sentry post located at the GCs of 38S PB 1500040000 on the map of southern mehran, nine km south of border pillar 27/7.
342. On 17 Nov. 1997, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces installed an anti-aircraft gun at the GCs of 38S PB 1700047000 on the map of Kooh-tunel, south of border pillar 27/7A.
343. On 17 Nov. 1997, at 1650 hours, Iraqi forces fired one signaling shot around the Vateroil sentry post located at the GCs of 38S NC 4200069000 on the map of Naft-Shahr, in the NML.
344. On 17 Nov. 1997, an Iraqi mechanical shovel and a crane were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP5500020000 on the map of Faw and at the GCs of 39R TP 2830067700 on the map of Khoram-Shahr Al-Mattoa of Iraq, in the NML, across from Abadan Island.
345. On 17 Nov. 1997, at 1200 hours, unknown individuals fired ten shots with a small calibre gun in direction of the Tapa-Parcham observing post located at the GCs of 38S ND 6700021000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, south of border pillar 60 and the Iranian Baba-Hadi sentry post. Upon proper reaction made by the Iranian border guards, the intruders escaped.
346. On 18 Nov. 1997, at 1500 hours, Iraqi forces fired seven mortar shots in direction of the Iranian border guards at the GCs of 38R QV 5600049000 on the map of western Jofeir (2).
347. On 18 Nov. 1997, at 1025 hours, one of Iraqi mini-bus dropped five military personnel at the GCs of 38S NC 5540039900 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, south of border pillars 41 and 42 and the Mian-Tang sentry post and the Iranian observing post. It left the area after forty five minutes of stay.

348. On 18 Nov. 1997, at 1150 hours, ten Iraqi helicopter were observed flying over the south Naft-Shahr area on the other side of border.
349. On 19 Nov. 1997, at 1355 hours, two foot-soldier teams were observed patrolling from south to north at the GCs of 38R QV 4700073000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, between northwest of border pillar 14/A7 and southwest of border pillar 15B.
350. On 19 Nov. 1997, at 1040 hours, two Iraqi vehicles and a pick-up equipped with Dush-K rifle gun visited the GCs of 38S NC 3560003200 on the map of Khosravi, north of the Iraqi city of Khaneghein, and then proceeded to the GCs of 38S ND 4010012600 on the map of NML, west of border pillar 56/1 and the GCs of 38S ND 4150009900 on the map of NML, south of border pillar 55 and the GCs of 38S ND 4050013000 on the map of NML, border pillar 57 (Kharatiha). They returned to the earlier position at 1410 hours on the same day.
351. On 19 Nov. 1997, the Iranian border guards discovered one string of red wire planted 2.5 km. inside Iranian territory by the anti-revolutionary elements at the GCs of 39R TP 1850095500 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-navad. It was to be used as a passageway for infiltration.
352. On 20 Nov. 1997, at 0900 hours, two Iraqi vehicle having five individuals on board proceeded from the 38S NC 5000036000 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4 to the 38S NC 5540039900 on the map of Sumar, in the NML, south of border pillars 41 and 42. They returned to the earlier position after half an hour of stay.
353. On 20 Nov. 1997, at 1125 hours, an Iraqi vehicle having six individuals on board proceeded from the 38S NC 5070036400 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4 to the 38S NC 5540039900 on the map of Soomar, in the NML, south of border pillars 41 and 42. It returned to the earlier position after forty five minutes of stay.
354. On 20 Nov. 1997, at 1630 hours, an Iraqi vehicle and one pick-up with twelve occupants entered the Iraqi military base at the GCs of 39R TQ 1640031200 on the map of Hosseinia, in the NML, north of border pillar 10 and south of border pillar 11.
355. On 20 Nov. 1997, at 0812 hours, a number of Iraqi forces based at the Shohada hill at the GCs of 38S NC 8220019200 on the map of Halala, west of border pillar 35/8, the Meimak heights, and equipped with a mortar launcher, proceeded to the Al-Rahman sentry post located at the GCs of 38S NC 8400016700 on the map of Halala, west of border pillar 35/6. They returned to the said hill after half an hour of stay.

356. On 20 Nov. 1997, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a phosphorous shell from the Meimak observing post.
357. On 20 Nov. 1997, Iraqi forces constructed a number of strongholds at the 38S NC 5100096000 on the map of Kharatiha, west of border pillar 47, in the Zein Al-Ghos area.
358. On 21 Nov. 1997, at 2200 hours, firing with Dush-K and three mortar shots were heard from the GCs of 38R QV 5500074000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14B and 14/A7.
359. On 21 Nov. 1997, twenty five Iraqi military forces were observed unloading pipes from four vehicles at the GCs of 38S ND 6590023900 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, north of Baba-Hadi of the Islamic Republic of Iran and west of border pillar 60.
360. On 22 Nov. 1997, Iraqi forces constructed a rifle assault stronghold at the GCs of 38R QV 5400038000 on the map of western Jofeir (2) northwest of border pillar 14/A3.
361. On 22 Nov. 1997, at 1100 hours, eleven Iraqi toyota vehicles proceeded from the GCs of 38S NC 6110024200 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, north of Sheikh-Fezo of Iraq to the GCs 38S NC 6820024200 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in the NML, south of border pillars 39/1. They returned to their earlier position after two hours of stay.
362. On 22 Nov. 1997, at 2100 hours, Iraqi troops fired two red illuminators in director of the GCs of 38R QV 5700059000 on the map of western jofeir (2), north-east of border pillar 14/A5, inside of Iranian territory.
363. On 22 Nov. 1997, at 2200 hours, firing with Dush-K rifle and three mortar shots were heard from the GCs of 38R QV 5500074000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, in the NML, between north and south of border pillars 14B and 14/A7.
364. From 22 to 26 Nov. 1997, an anti-revolutionary elements team in the Abziadi border areas infiltrated the passageways located at Ghalavizan heights. They returned to Iraqi territory without any clashes.
365. On 23 Nov. 1997, fifteen Iraqi armed individuals from Al-Barghanam tribe infiltrated the Iranian territory at the Shahid Bakeri sentry post. They stole two hundred heads of sheep at 15 km inside Iranian territory, east of the sentry post. On their way back to Iraqi territory, on Imam Reza road, they clashed with some locals from the village of Rafiee and fired at them.

366. On 23 Nov. 1997, at 2015 hours, an Iraqi vehicle, having on board eight individuals arrived at the Abziadi sentry post located at the GCs of 38S PB 1100045000 on the map of southern mehran, between border pillars 27/10 and 27/11 from the Tarroq sentry post located at the GCs of 38S PB 1900047000 on the map of Kooh-tunel, south of border pillar 27/6. It dropped the individuals and returned to its earlier position.
367. On 23 Nov. 1997, at 1615 hours, two Iraqi mechanical shovels were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2760069400 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, east of Koot-Zein and opposite Karoon and Arvand rivers intersection.
368. On 24 Nov. 1997, at 1950 hours, four Iraqi forces constructed an observing post at the 38S NC 5050097000 on the map of Kharatiha, in the Zein Al-Ghos area.
369. On 24 Nov. 1997, at 0400 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted several Iraqi smugglers who infiltrated across the border into Iranian territory at the GCs of 38S ND 6800025000 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in the NML, east of border pillar 60/3. The intruders fled away towards the Iraqi territory leaving behind one horse and one hundred fifty eight alcoholic drink bottles.
370. On 24 Nov. 1997, eighty six Iraqi motor boats with around fourteen occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.
371. From 24 to 27 Nov. 1997, two teams consisting of three and four anti-revolutionary elements, equipped with military equipments, were observed in the Chaka-Musa area and Sarkhoo heights.
372. On 25 Nov. 1997, at 1445 hours, Iraqi forces installed one assault rifle at the Anjeera sentry post located at the GCs of 38S NC 8500005000 on the map of Anjeera, the Shinoo mountain, west of border pillar 34/13.
373. On 26 Nov. 1997, at 1035 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the GCs of 38S NC 430007000 on the map of Khosravi.
374. On 26 Nov. 1997, at 1100, 1105 and 1130 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the Shinoo mountain at the GCs of 38S NC 8600005000 on the map of Anjeera, west of border pillar 34/14 and south of border pillar 34/13.
375. On 26 Nov. 1997, sixty eight Iraqi motor boats and vessels with around seventy two occupants were observed patrolling in the Arvand river.

376. On 27 Nov. 1997, at 0520 hours, two shots were fired with Klashnikov rifle from inside Iraqi territory in direction of Iranian territory in shatit of Abadan area located at 48 and 19 longitude and 30 and 17 and 45 latitude.
377. On 28 Nov. 1997, at 1130, an Iraqi vehicle with four occupants were observed moving at the GCs of 38S NC 3500066000 of on the map of Naft-Shahr, west of Naft-Khana of Iraq. Subsequently, twenty one Iraqi vehicle were observed moving at the GCs of 38S NC 3500056000 of on the map of south of Naft-Shahr, west of border pillar 45, towards the GCs of 38S NC 4000066000 of on the map of Naft-Shahr, Naft-Khana of Iraq.
378. On 28 Nov. 1997, at 1220 hours, two Iraqi military forces were observed working on their observing post at the GCs of 38S NC 8700013000 on the map of Halala, between border pillars 35/3 and 35/4, on the Meimak heights, south of Shohada hill.
379. On 28 Nov. 1997, four Iraqi boats which had infiltrated into Iranian water were seized by the Iranian patrols in the Bahman-Shir river and the individuals aboard were taken to the Bahman-Shir sea station.
380. On 29 Nov. 1997, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces fired three Klashnikov shots from the GCs 38S NC 4600073000 on the map of Naftshahr, in the NML, in direction of the Iranian Tapa-Shiro sentry post located at the GCs 38S NC 4700072000 on the map of Sizda.
381. On 29 Nov. 1997, at 1530 hours, one Iraqi loader and several trucks were observed at the GCs of 39R TP 2700069000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, east of Koot-Zein of Iraq and opposite Karoon and Arvand rivers intersection, behind Om Al-Rassas island.
382. On 29 Nov. 1997, thirty Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
383. On 30 Nov. 1997, at 1020 hours, two Iraqi forces were observed digging strongholds at GCs of 39R TP 3600050000 on the map of Abadan.
384. On 30 Nov. 1997, at 1050 hours, an Iraqi vehicle carrying twelve individuals was observed moving in the border area across from Ghasr-e-Shirin.
385. On 30 Nov. 1997, thirty Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.

386. On 30 Nov. 1997, at 1030 hours, three armed Iraqies aboard one boat infiltrated across the border into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of 38R QV 5800072000 on the map of southern Hoor Al-Hoveiza, between east of border pillars 14/A7 and 15B. They opened fire in direction of the Iranian border guards post and retreated upon proper reaction made by the Iranian border guards.
387. On 1 Dec. 1997, fifty two Iraqi motor boats carrying around ninety individuals were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
388. On 2 Dec. 1997, at 0630 hours, the Iranian boundary police intercepted several Iraqi smugglers who infiltrated across the border into Iranian territory in the Ghasr-Shirin area. As a result, the trespassers fled away.
390. On 2 Dec. 1997, at 1130 hours, nine individuals, eight men and one woman, (seemingly of anti-revolution elements) armed with light arms and personal equipments were observed patrolling at the GCs of 38S NB 9900066000 on the map of Mehran, in the NML of Gavi river, northeast of border pillar 31.
390. On 2 Dec. 1997, one hundred and three Iraqi motor boats with around two hundred ten occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
391. On 2 Dec. 1997, twenty five Iraqi motor boats with around seventy five occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
392. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1430 hours, those in charge of patrolling in the Bahman-Siir river seized two Iraqi launches illegally present in the area and took the individuals aboard to the Khoram-Shahr sea station.
393. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1645 and 1945 hours, the Iraqi forces fired several drawing shots from the border area across from Sumar in direction of the Iranian border guards.
394. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1340 and 1400 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the border strip from Abadan direction towards Khoram-Shahr.
395. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1340 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying two km inside Iraqi territory at low altitude from southwest to southeast. It continued flying in direction of southwest after circling Basra petrochemical installations.

396. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1000 hours, ten Iraqi forces were observed moving at the 38S NC 4220075400 on the map of Naft-Shahr, north of Naft-Khana of Iraq.
397. On 3 Dec. 1997, at 1000 hours, three Iraqi vehicles having fifteen individuals on board were seen proceeding from the 38S NC 5070036400 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4 to the 38S NC 5390040400 on the map of Sumar mian-Tang, west of border pillars 41 and 42.
398. On 4 Dec. 1997, at 1210 hours, an Iraqi vehicle dropped three personnel at a base around the GCs of 39R TQ 1500003000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, west of border pillar 7/14 and left the area.
399. On 4 Dec. 1997, at 0510 and 0520 hours, two Klashnikov rifle shots were fired from inside Iraqi territory in direction of Iranian territory in shatit of Abadan general area located at 48 and 19 longitude and 30 and 17 and 45 latitude.
400. On 4 Dec. 1997, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi crane was observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2800067000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, north of Al-Mataeh of Iraq, across from Abadan island.
401. On 5 Dec. 1997, at 0705 hours, an Iraqi crane was observed taking up one sunk vessel at behind Om-Arrasas at the GCs of 39R TP 2700069000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, east of Koot-Zein and across from Karoon and Arvand rivers intersection.
402. On 5 Dec. 1997, at 1125 hours, an Iraqi crane was observed pulling out a sunken mechanical shovel at the GCs of 39R TP 3600059000 on the map of Abadan.
403. On 7 Dec. 1997, at 1120 hours, fifteen Iraqi vehicles arrived at the Shinoo mountain area at the GCs of 38S NC 8200006000 on the map of Anjeera, in the NML, west of border pillar 34/15 and dropped around twenty military personnel. After inspecting, they left the area.
404. On 7 Dec. 1997, at 2150 hours, four Iraqi motor boats each with two to four occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
405. On 7 Dec. 1997, a marked passageway made by the anti-revolutionary elements was discovered by the Iranian border guards at the GCs of 38S QA 3300078000 on the map of Anbar River, in the NML, border pillar 22/27.

406. On 7 Dec. 1997, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces installed one anti-aircraft gun at the GCs of 38S PB 1200047000 on the map of southern Mehran, in the NML, south of border pillars 27/9 and 27/10.
407. On 8 Dec. 1997, at 0740 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a four-man base at the GCs of 39R TP 1500074000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, border pillars 1/10, 1/11 and 1/12.
408. On 8 Dec. 1997, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed two observing strongholds at the GCs of 39R TP 1400084000 on the map of Nim-Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, between border pillars 7/1 and 7/2.
409. On 9 Dec. 1997, fifty one Iraqi motor boats with around eighty occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
410. On 9 Dec. 1997, at 1400 hours, one Iraqi patrol vehicle carrying two individuals was observed moving in the border area across from Khosravi.
411. On 9 Dec. 1997, at 1630 hours, two crew members of an Iraqi vehicles installed one tent at the GCs of 39R TP 1300075000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, west of border pillar 2.
412. On 11 Dec. 1997, at 2015 hours, Iraqi forces fired two illuminating shots in the border area across from Naft-Shahr.
413. On 11 Dec. 1997, at 1045 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed operating around the GCs of 39R TP 6900012000 on the map of Alishir river, in the NML, east of Ras Al-Bisha.
414. On 11 Dec. 1997, at 1550 hours, two Iraqi military forces were observed repairing the observing tower of the Chalace sentry post at the GCs of 38S NC 4300065000 on the map of Naft-Shahr, in the NML.
415. On 12 Dec. 1997, at 2230 hours, the Iranian border guards intercepted, fifteen Iraqi armed smugglers in the Ghasr-e-Shirin area. As a result of the subsequent clash, two smugglers were arrested, one Klashnikov assault rifle was seized and the rest fled away using the dark.
416. On 12 Dec. 1997, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi tent was installed at the GCs of 38S NB 9800093000 on the map of Saleh-Abad, between west of border pillars 33/20 and 33/19, across from the Shur-Shirin sentry post.

417. On 13 Dec. 1997, ninety five Iraqi motor boats and vessels with around one hundred and ninety occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
418. On 14 Dec. 1997, seventy nine Iraqi motor boats with around two hundred and fifty occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
419. On 14 Dec. 1997, at 0815 hours, an Iraqi loader and two trucks were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 2700069000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, east of Koot-Zein and across from Karoon and Arvand rivers intersection.
420. On 16 Dec. 1997, at 0925, 1210 and 2110 hours, loud blasts were heard at the GCs of 39R TP 1500075000 on the map of Khoram-Shahr, in the NML, south of border pillars 1/16 and 1/15 and at the GCs of 39R TP 1400078000 on the map of Eistgah-Navad, in the NML, west of border pillars 5 and 4/4 on the other side of border.
421. On 16 Dec. 1997, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi loader were observed operating at the GCs of 38S NC 5500039000 on the map of Sumar, Kangeer river, south of border pillar 41.
422. On 17 Dec. 1997, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi vehicle transferred eight individuals from the Garmisha sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 1200047000 on the map of southern Mehran, in the NML, between border pillars 27/9 and 27/10 to the Abziadi sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 1500045000.
423. On 17 Dec. 1997, at 1015 hours, an Iraqi vehicle transferred one anti-aircraft cannon, previously installed on the height 254 at the GCs of 38S NC 38100989000 on the map of Khosravi, to behind the said heights.
424. On 17 Dec. 1997, at 1120 hours, eight Iraqi forces were observed patrolling at the GCs of 38S NC 5200096000 and the GCs 38S NC 5100098000 on the map of Kharatiha, south and west of border pillars 47 and 49.
425. On 18 Dec. 1997, at 1025 hours, an Iraqi van dropped five personnel at the GCs of 38S NC 5540039900 on the map of Sumar, Kangeer river, south of border pillars 41 and 42 and left the area.
426. On 18 Dec. 1997, sixty seven Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and thirty occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.

427. On 19 Dec. 1997, ninety seven Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and eighty five occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
428. On 20 Dec. 1997, at 0810 hours, an Iraqi loader and a bulldozer were observed digging cannal at the GCs of 38S ND 4290003900 on the map of Khosravi, in the NML, south of border pillar 53/2.
429. On 20 Dec. 1997, at 0930 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 5500020000 on the map of Faw.
430. On 20 Dec. 1997, the anti-revolutionary elements constructed a new post around the Iraqi Shaker Yaseen sentry post at the GCs of 38S PB 310004400 on the map of Kooh-tunel, south of border pillar 26/9 and installed five tents.
431. On 21 Dec. 1997, at 1200 hours, three Iraqi helicopter were observed flying in the border areas across from Sumar and southern Naft-Shahr on the other side of border.
432. On 21 Dec. 1997, eight anti-revolutionary elements embarked on constructing a new post at the GCs of 38S PB 3500042000 on the map of Kooh-tunel, south of border pillar 25/11.
433. On 22 Dec. 1997, fifty eight Iraqi motor boats with around ninety occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
434. On 23 Dec. 1997, at 0830 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel were observed operating at the GCs of 39R TP 4900044000 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in the NML, south of Moavia island.
435. On 23 Dec. 1997, at 1020 hours, four Iraqi military forces were observed digging ground at the GCs of 38S NC 8300005000 on the map of Anjeera, south of border pillar 34/15.
436. On 23 Dec. 1997, at 1700 hours, eight individuals, seemingly of anti-revolution elements clashed with Iranian border guards in an area between Bemo-Koochek and Monafegheen hill at the 38S ND 6960053200 on the map of Azgala, south of border pillar 67/1. After half an hour of conflict, they fled away using the dark.
437. On 23 Dec. 1997, one hundred and forty eight Iraqi motor boats with around two hundred and seventy occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
438. On 25 Dec. 1997, at 0930 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed operating around the GCs of

38S NC 5500039000 on the map of Sumar, Mian Tang, west of border pillar 40/5 and south of border pillars 41 and 42.

- 439. On 26 Dec. 1997, at 2015 hours, twelve Iraqi vehicles were observed moving on the Majeed Ghadeer road across from the Ghasr-e-Shirin area.
- 440. On 26 Dec. 1997, eighteen Iraqi motor boats with around sixty one occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
- 441. On 27 Dec. 1997, seventeen Iraqi motor boats and seventeen ships with around one hundred and five occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
- 442. On 28 Dec. 1997, forty eight Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and sixty one occupant were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
- 443. On 28 Dec. 1997, three Iranian fishers were kidnaped by Iraqi smugglers in the Shahid Hemat area.
- 444. On 28 Dec. 1997, at 1200 hours, three Iraqis (two military and one civilian) each carrying a bag and engaged in gathering unknown objects were seen in the Talae area. Chased by the Iranian border guards, they fled in direction of Iraqi posts.
- 445. On 29 Dec. 1997, at 1610 hours, an Iraqi truck carrying mosaics entered the Mondaria customs across from Khosravi. It left the place after unloading the cargo.
- 446. On 29 Dec. 1997, six Iraqi motor boats, hoisting their country's flags, were observed proceeding from Faw towards Bassra port in the Arvand river.
- 447. On 29 Dec. 1997, at 2230 hours, the occupants of an Iraqi motor boats fired in direction of the Iranian border guards from the GCs of 39R TP 4800030000 on the map of Khosro-Abad. Upon appropriate reaction on the part of the Iranian guards, they fled away.
- 448. On 29 Dec. 1997, sixty five Iraqi motor boats, three tankers and one launch with around one hundred and ten occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.
- 449. On 30 Dec. 1997, ninety seven Iraqi motor boats with around one hundred and eighty three occupants were observed patrolling along the Arvand river.



Security Council

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LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its meeting held on 24 February 1999, raised serious concern over the assertions contained in the recent communications by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) concerning the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the United Nations.

In this regard, the Contract Group reiterated the position which the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have consistently maintained with respect to questions resulting from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia relating to the membership of the successor States in the United Nations. OIC member States consider all five States that emerged after the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which ceased to exist, equal successors which must apply for membership in order to become States Members of the United Nations. This position of the OIC member States is fully consistent with relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The Security Council, in its resolution 777 (1992), stated that "the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist", and that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations".

Responding to this recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 47/1, that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations". The OIC member States consider that these resolutions respectively and unequivocally define the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the United Nations. This is to say that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is not the continuation of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, therefore, it is not a Member of the United Nations and further that, in order to become a Member State, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) must apply for

membership. These resolutions continue to be applicable and must be strictly adhered to.

Accordingly, the Contact Group strongly felt that the position taken in the communication by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) contravenes the above-mentioned resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the position of the OIC member States on the issue. It is incumbent upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to follow the procedure for admission of new Member States and to apply for membership in the United Nations in the same manner as the other four successor States have been required to do.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi DANESH-YAZDI

Ambassador

Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations
Acting Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on
Bosnia and Herzegovina



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LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1999 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING THE
SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter of 9 March 1999 addressed to me by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Angola, Afonso Van Dunem "Mbinda", on the subject of the sanctions imposed pursuant to Security Council resolution 864 (1993) (see annex). The Permanent Representative of Angola has requested that the letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council. I would be grateful if this would be done.

(Signed) Robert R. FOWLER
Chairman

Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola



Annex

Letter dated 9 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

I have the honour to transmit the following update on the current situation in Angola to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola.

The Republic of Angola is once more confronted by a war situation led by the military forces of Jonas Savimbi, who persists in the attempt to take power by force.

Despite the various political and diplomatic efforts that the Angolan Government has already made with the international community in order to stop the provision of political and material support to the militarist wing of Jonas Savimbi, especially the innumerable sanctions approved by the United Nations Security Council, such efforts have been compromised by some African countries. Thus, it underlines Zambian support, which is substantiated by the following:

1. Direct support of the Zambian Government, prominently led by the Vice-President of the Republic through the intelligence services of that country.
2. The involvement of Zambian enterprises and some individual personalities in the sale and purchase of lethal materials and foodstuffs for the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) forces of Jonas Savimbi such as:
 - (a) The Zambezi Lodge motel in the north-western province of Zambia, approximately 90 kilometres from the Angolan border, with the aim of facilitating the use of aircraft with great transport capacity, in aid of which a landing strip was renovated and restrictive access measures were taken. This enterprise is owned by Benjamin Yoran Mwila, former Defence Minister of Zambia, a relative of General Chata of the UNITA military forces;
 - (b) Enock Kavindele, former Minister of Commerce and Industry of Zambia, personal friend to Jonas Savimbi;
 - (c) Timi Green, personal friend to General Bock of the UNITA military forces;
 - (d) Miro Goncalves, a businessman of Portuguese nationality;
 - (e) Tinsit Allain, a businessman of Algerian nationality;
 - (f) Mr. Paul and Mr. Mulyata the first being a mechanic by profession, and resident in Solwezi, whose means of transport are hired weekly by UNITA in Cazombo;

/...

(g) Paul Joseph Mannemplavan, in alliance with Mr. Mulyata, owns a grinding mill in Cazombo, which supplies mealie meal to the UNITA military forces;

(h) The South African company, Metex International, uses Zambian airports and its airspace to supply material to the UNITA military forces with Government consent;

(i) Chani Interprises Ltd. transports arms and ammunition for the UNITA military forces.

3. In Zambia, UNITA has increased its facilities for logistical supplies and uses the following:

(a) Mpolo airport near Lusaka;

(b) Mansa airport in Luapula Province close to the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(c) Kasama airport in the northern province;

(d) Mfuwe airport in the Luangwa South National Park;

(e) Storage of large quantities of fuel in Ndola.

4. UNITA and its suppliers frequently use the following routes:

(a) Zambia/Zambezi - Chingi in the Zambian side and Karipande on the Angolan side;

(b) Via Nguvu - route used with more frequency by businessmen, for instance in the case of Mrs. Like Harriet Nakazwe of Lusaka, who supplies large quantities of fuel;

(c) Nyachikay - particularly used by people from Cangamba, Lumbala, N'guimbo UNITA denominated military base number 29 and adjacent areas. This route is utilized especially to transport fish, which are sold in Zambia;

(d) Lutembwe Cassessi - with the same frequency and objective already mentioned above;

(e) Chavuma/Karipande, which links to the Cambinda road in Angola where ivory, fish, game meat and honey are transported in exchange for clothes;

(f) Calombo/Chavuma, known as Camissambo Chicongolo. In this area the same produce is transported in a manner similar to that mentioned above;

(g) The route in the district of Kabompo known as Dicolonga, which links the UNITA base in Macondo (Angola) and the Zambian village of Dicolonga and the vast area of Chief Nhaculenga.

5. To ensure the normal operation of supply system, Angelo Dembo, a UNITA official has been placed in Zambia with Zambian Government consent.
6. From 5 to 11 September 1998, a UNITA delegation, comprised of four (4) Generals, was in Zambia and had contact with the leadership of the ruling party, Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), under the protection of intelligence services of that country.
7. In July 1998, about one hundred (100) trucks loaded with supplies left Kitwe for UNITA bases and penetrated Angolan territory through the Nangweshi-Caungamaxi route on the banks of the Kubango River.
8. In Cazombo, aircraft of the Hercules C-130 type, registration number 9J AFU, and Boeing 707 and 737, in Air Zambia colours from the Republic of Zambia, offloaded arms, ammunition, several projectiles and green military uniforms. The goods were then transported in two Toyota vehicles to the Lunhameje west base in Cazombo.
9. Five (5) vehicles of the Nbezi type, yellow in colour, with registration numbers 0832-22, AA897-4, 675-944, 091576 and A874-99, belonging to a Portuguese trader known as Mr. Lopes Baptista, resident in Zambezi, Zambia, has been transporting through the Zambia/Angola border warlike materials, with ammunition, bombshells, military uniforms and fuel to the forces of Jonas Savimbi.

I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative